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ICSSR

ANNUAL REPORT 1969-70

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INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार
पुस्तकालय

विषय संख्या 307.2068
पुस्तक संख्या In 2A
आगत पंजिका संख्या

पुस्तक पर किसी प्रकार का निशान लगाना वर्जित है। कृपया १५ दिन से अधिक समय तक पुस्तक अपने पास न रखें। 49528

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Annual Report
1969-70

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
NEW DELHI

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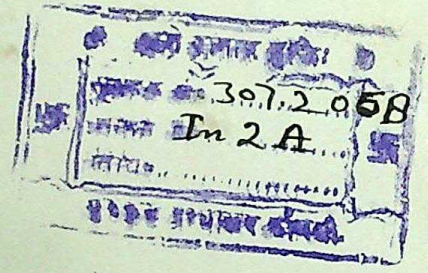

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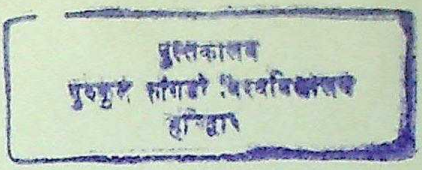

1

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

1. The Indian Council of Social Science Research

Chairman

PROF. D. R. GADGIL
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi

Dr. D. S. Kothari
Chairman
University Grants Commission
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi

Shri N. K. Bose
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes
Ramakrishna Puram
New Delhi

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Director
Institute of Economic Growth
University Enclave
Delhi

Prof. N. R. Deshpande
Head
Department of Political Science & Public Administration
Nagpur University
Nagpur

Dr. L. P. Vidyarthi
Head
Department of Anthropology
Ranchi University
Ranchi

Shri S. Chakravarti
Secretary
Ministry of Education & Youth Services
New Delhi

Shri A. Chandrasekhar
Registrar General of India
Ramakrishnapuram
New Delhi

Dr. M. S. Gore
Director
Tata Institute of Social Sciences
Chembur, Deonar
Bombay

Prof. Rasheed-ud-Din Khan
Head
Department of Political Science
Osmania University
Hyderabad

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Delhi

Prof. M. L. Dantwala
Head
Department of Economics
University of Bombay
Bombay

Prof. Ravi J. Matthai
Director
Indian Institute of Management
Vastrapur
Ahmedabad

Dr. Shib K. Mitra
Professor
Department of Psychology
University College of Science
92 Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road
Calcutta

Prof. V. V. Ramanadham
Head
Department of Commerce
Osmania University
Hyderabad

Dr. C. R. Rao
Director
Research and Training School
Indian Statistical Institute
Calcutta

Prof. Durganand Sinha
Head
Department of Psychology
University of Allahabad
Allahabad

Prof. M. N. Srinivas
Head
Department of Sociology
Delhi School of Economics
University of Delhi
Delhi

Dr. Ashok Mitra
Chief Economic Adviser
Ministry of Finance
Department of Economic Affairs
New Dehli

Shri M.R. Yardi
Secretary (Expenditure)
Ministry of Finance
New Delhi

Shri K.G.S. Pisharody
Director General
Backward Classes Welfare
Department of Social Welfare
New Delhi

Shri L. P. Singh
Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs
New Delhi

Member-Secretary
Shri J. P. Naik
Adviser, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, New Delhi

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2. Administrative Committee

This Committee, constituted under Rule 28 of the Council, consists of:

(1) Dr. D. R. Gadgil — *Chairman*
(2) Prof. P. N. Dhar
(3) Prof. M. N. Srinivas
(4) Dr. S. K. Mitra
(5) Shri S. Chakravarti
(6) Shri P. Govinda Nair
(7) Shri J. P. Naik — *Member-Secretary*

3. Research Projects Committee

This Committee, constituted under Rule 37 of the Council, consists of:

(1) Dr. D. R. Gadgil — *Chairman*
(2) Prof. M. L. Dantwala
(3) Dr. Rajni Kothari
(4) Dr. M. S. Gore
(5) Prof. Durganand Sinha
(6) Prof. V.V. Ramanadham
(7) Prof. Rasheed-ud-Din Khan
(8) Shri N. K. Bose
(9) Shri J. P. Naik — *Member-Secretary*

4. Research Survey Committee

This Committee, constituted under Rule 25 of the Council, consists of :

(1) Dr. D.R. Gadgil — *Chairman*
(2) Dr. Rajni Kothari
(3) Prof. V.V. Ramanadham
(4) Prof. M. N. Srinivas
(5) Dr. S.P. Chatterjee
(6) Dr. S. K. Mitra
(7) Prof. Ravi J. Matthai
(8) Shri J. P. Naik — *Member-Secretary*

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5. Committee on Documentation Services

This Committee, constituted under Rule 25 of the Council, consists of:

(1)	Dr. D. R. Gadgil	*Chairman*
(2)	Prof. P.N. Dhar	
(3)	Prof. N. R. Deshpande	
(4)	Dr. M.S. Gore	
(5)	Dr. L.P. Vidyarthi	
(6)	Shri A. Chandrasekhar	
(7)	Shri B. S. Kesavan	
(8)	Shri B.V.R. Rao	
(9)	Shri Girja Kumar	
(10)	Shri J. P. Naik	*Member-Secretary*

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II

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN INDIA

2.01 **Strategy and Programme :** The principal objective of the Indian Council of Social Science Research is to promote social science research in the country, to expand its quantum, to improve its quality and to facilitate its utilisation in policy formulation and national development. During the first year of its existence, the Council has largely addressed itself to the formulation of a strategy and the evolution of programme to fulfil these responsibilities. The tasks will continue over the next year also.

2.02 **Surveys of research done so far in different fields of Social Science :** As a first step in this exercise, the Council decided to carry out a survey of the research done so far in different fields of social sciences. The entire area of study was divided into more than a hundred sub-fields and a selected social scientist, known for his work on the subject, was requested to carry out a survey of the research work done so far in the sub-field, to identify the major trends that had developed in the past as well as the principal gaps that have yet to be covered and to make recommendations regarding a policy for the support of future research in the sub-field. The surveys, along with the bibliographies which were compiled for them, would also serve as a bench-mark in the development of social science research. The overall findings and recommendations of the survey are proposed to be published in a single volume; and it is also proposed to issue a number of supplements to it to cover the different disciplines. This is the first time that a major task of this magnitude is being attempted through the collaboration of so large a number of social scientists. When complete, the Council hopes that that survey will enable it to identify major areas in which research will have to be promoted on a preferential basis as well as to formulate a broad-based and comprehensive policy for research support.

2.03 It is hardly necessary at this stage to anticipate the results of this survey which will be completed next year. A few points may, however, be made with advantage. It appears that the major achievement of the post-Independence period is the building up of institutions/university departments and training of social scientists. A fair quantum of research has also been produced although its distribution over the different disciplines, or even sub-fields in the same discipline, is uneven. The quality of research leaves a good deal to be desired and its utilization is far from satisfactory. The future lines of development, therefore, appear to be the strengthening of institutions on a selective basis, widening the base of institutions

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engaged in research through special programmes of assistance, training and guidance, identification of younger potential talent for research and its development, promotion of interdisciplinary and collaborative research, expansion of research programmes, both within the University system and outside, reduction of the imbalances in the development of research between various disciplines or sub-fields in the same discipline, the development of effective programmes to improve the quality of research and sustained efforts to promote and facilitate the utilisation of research findings for policy formulation.

2.04 **Finance support to research in Social Science:** The Council did not want to commit itself to major research programmes before the results of this survey were available and a policy for research support was formulated. As an interim measure, however, it decided to extend its financial support to less costly research proposals whose relevance or significance was *prima facie* obvious. During the year under review, it received 200 research proposals. Out of these, 12 were kept in abeyance as major projects, 62 were sanctioned (these include 45 projects transferred from the Planning Commission and 4 publication grants); and the rest did not either qualify for financial support or were under examination.

2.05 It was essential to prepare a scheme for grant of financial support to research proposals. On the basis of the rules which were in operation under the Research Planning Committee of the Planning Commission and taking into consideration similar rules operated upon by the Social Science Research Councils in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the ICSSR Grants Scheme, 1969 was formulated. Its distinctive features are: a comprehensive definition of scope which covers, not only all disciplines of social and behavioural sciences, but also research proposals in other disciplines if they have a 'large social science content'; setting up of an expert machinery for academic scrutiny of research proposals; simplification and streamlining of procedures for sanction and release of grants-in-aid; permission given to project directors to publicise the findings of their research in such manner as they would decide with merely an intimation to the Council; grant of permission to Research Assistants employed on the projects to use any or all of their work for a university degree; arrangements for the publication of a short monograph of each research project as soon as it is completed with a view to disseminating its results and facilitating their utilisation; a liberal subsidy for publication of research reports, whether sponsored by the Council or otherwise, without asking for copyright or a division of sale proceeds, and provision of a machinery, at the cost of the Council, to bring together the project directors from time to time for coordination and clearing house purposes. In spite of the effort that has gone into the preparation of the scheme, the Council has decided to treat it only as a provisional working basis. It is proposed to finalise it after a review, in the light of experience gained, at the end of two years.

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2.06 Under the Research Planning Committee of the Planning Commission, the entire initiative in putting forward research proposals was left to individual social scientists or institutions and there was very little promotional effort undertaken. The Council proposes to adopt a somewhat different policy. While the initiative of institutions and individual social scientists will continue to be respected and encouraged, the Council also proposes to develop a fairly large promotional programme under which social scientists and institutions will be involved in research on problems or in areas which have a national significance and relevance. For instance, it has been decided to organise carefully planned studies in the Fifth General Election and a Planning Group has been set up for the purpose. Other important areas in which research would be promoted are: the problems of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslims. The economics of education and social development through education are two other areas in which work has been initiated. The definition of such areas of significance and relevance would become clearer when the research survey is completed and its findings are available. It is nevertheless obvious that the promotional programmes of social science research will play a more important role in the future.

2.07 There is yet another important dimension to the promotional effort which the Council desires to undertake. At present, research tends to be concentrated in a few centres and institutions. It is proposed to widen this base by roping in newer centres and institutions which show interest and potential. Special efforts will therefore be made in this direction through appropriate programmes of training and guidance.

2.08 **Programmes for Social Scientists:** A discriminating policy for research support which will include, not only a careful scrutiny of the proposals received, but also a programme of working with the researchers in a collaborative attempt to improve research designs and methodology, is no doubt essential for improving the quality of research. But it is hardly adequate. To make the type of impact on the situation which the Council has in view, it is also necessary to evolve a programme of special assistance to social scientists.

2.09 A major step in this direction is the adoption of the scheme of the ICSSR Research Fellowships. The objects of the scheme are: to enable social scientists of established competence to spend a period of a year or two, on a whole-time basis, for writing a book or working on some research project; to provide opportunities of further self-development to younger social scientists who have a potential to grow; and to provide an opportunity to Indian social scientists working abroad to return to the country and engage themselves in a worthwhile piece of research or study. Under it, the Council pays the entire cost of salaries and allowances of the selected social scientist and also provides him with a contingent expenditure grant of not more than Rs. 5,000 per year. This is a programme of great promise which, it is hoped, will develop substantially in the years ahead.

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2.10 The ICSSR Research Fellowships will cover all categories of social scientists at the post-doctoral stage. But it has not yet been possible to decide whether the Council should or should not develop a programme of doctoral fellowships. There is a strong feeling that this programme is best left to the universities and to the University Grants Commission. It is also felt that the decision of the Council to permit Research Assistants in its projects to utilise their work for a university degree will indirectly provide a large number of fellowships at the doctoral stage. The question is still open. But in view of the limitation of resources, it appears that the Council may not be in a position to provide anything beyond a small programme of doctoral fellowships to be utilised in selected areas of strategic significance and in a coordinated manner to promote the major research programmes it has decided upon.

2.11 Yet another programme which needs to be developed in this area is that of summer schools in social sciences and especially for training in research methodology. As a first step in the programme, a survey of existing facilities available in the field has been undertaken. The Council has also set up a Standing Committee on Training which will go into the details of the problem and make concrete proposals which will supplement existing facilities and can be worked out in collaboration with the University Grants Commission and other agencies. These are proposed to be launched from the summer vacation of 1971.

2.12 **Research Information :** It is a responsibility of the Council to create the necessary infra-structure to facilitate research in social sciences and to secure an improvement in its quality. This will cover the development of the essential information services and support for publication programme of several categories, including serials.

2.13 Student research forms, at present, a significant portion of the total research in social sciences. The Council has, therefore, evolved several programmes in this sector. For instance, it has decided to bring out a list of students who were given a doctorate degree in social science from 1957 to 1967. Thereafter, an annual volume on the subject is proposed to be published. The volume for 1968 has already come out and that for 1969 is in press. It is also proposed to publish brief abstracts of all doctorate theses in social sciences approved in Indian Universities from 1857 to 1969. Thereafter, an annual volume will be brought out as soon as practicable after the close of the year. A programme of financial support for publication of good doctoral theses has also been approved and a grant-in-aid equal to 75% of the total cost of production or Rs. 3,000, whichever is less, is made available for every approved thesis. In addition, it is proposed to publish, as occasional monographs, extracts or longish summaries of theses which are good but yet do not qualify for publication in extenso.

2.14 A reference has been made earlier to the programme of publishing short monograph on the Report of every research project sponsored by

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the Council as soon as it is completed. In fact, researchers will be encouraged to bring out the findings of their research, even in a tentative form, in one or more short monographs written from time to time even before the final report is ready. Besides, approved reports of research projects, whether sponsored by the Council or otherwise, will also be assisted for publication.

2.15 A limited programme of assisting journals has been taken up under which a small assistance, not exceeding Rs. 7,500 a year or Rs. 25,000 in a plan period, can be made available to one good journal of standing in each social science field, provided it is conducted by a professional organisation of social scientists functioning at the national level. A scheme has also been drawn up under which an endowment of Rs. 100,000 can be created for such a journal. Such an endowment has been created already for the Indian Sociological Bulletin. Some other proposals are under consideration.

2.16 A proposal to publish in India selected articles appearing in important international journals in each field of social science and make them available, at cost price, to all the institutions in the country teaching social sciences at the University stage is under consideration.

2.17 The policy of the Council is to support other agencies for publication of research materials and not to develop any programme under its auspices unless it is of a crucial supplementary character and unless it is established that such centralised publication is essential in the interests of economy and efficiency. In accordance with this policy, the Council has developed a small publication programme of its own. It conducts a quarterly newsletter which has been well received by the academic community. It has initiated the publication of occasional monographs dealing with findings of research studies or other related matters. A few other programmes may be taken up in due course provided they satisfy the rigid criteria indicated above.

2.18 It is essential to publish a periodical directory of research institutions in the field of social sciences which are functioning outside the University system for which data are not readily available. The Council has taken up a project on this and the first Directory for 1970 will soon be brought out. It is proposed to revise and re-publish it every two years.

2.19 Collecting and disseminating information about current research is yet another programme evolved by the Council. Under this, information about students registered for a doctorate degree in social sciences will be collected and published on a biennial basis. The first publication which relates to students registered as on 30th September, 1969, is under preparation. Similarly, it is proposed to collect information about on-going research in university departments, affiliated colleges and research institutions (whether within or without the university system) and to publish

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it on a biennial basis. The Council has also started maintaining a Register of all overseas scholars who come to India to do research and data about them and their themes of research will also be published from time to time.

2.20 As a first step in its attempt to maintain close contacts with professional organisations of social scientists and with the social scientists themselves, the Council has also initiated a programme of maintaining a Register of professional organisations working at the local, regional or national level. It is also proposed to compile and publish, on a biennial basis, a National Register for Social Scientists. Preliminary steps for this are being taken. A programme of grants-in-aid and the constitution of subject committees, with which the professional organizations will be closely associated, is also under consideration.

2.21 **Social Science Documentation:** Another programme of the infra-structure to be created to help in improving the quality of social science research is to build up the essential bibliographical and documentation services and to create a network of data libraries. A quick survey of the existing facilities in this area, which was carried out by the Council, shows that these services are still in their infancy and that a carefully planned programme of action will have to be sustained over a period of time to develop them adequately.

2.22 Several important schemes are being developed by the Council from this point of view. The first is to compile a union list of periodicals in social sciences which are being currently received by educational institutions in different parts of the country. The second is to compile and to publish a union catalogue of all holdings of social science serials in important libraries in the country. Preliminary steps for both these projects have already been initiated.

2.23 The Council also proposes to establish a comprehensive Documentation Centre in Social Sciences at New Delhi. The development of the Centre will be so planned that it will symbolise a net addition to the research materials available to social scientists in the country rather than a duplication of what already exists elsewhere. The accent will be on the provision of reprographic facilities, microfilm and microfiche collections and the setting up of a data library unit with specific responsibilities. An attempt is also being made to secure and house, in this Centre, a copy of every doctoral thesis in social sciences approved by Indian Universities. It is also proposed to set up five or six other Centres of a similar type in other parts of the country where, apart from facilities of documentation, provision will be made for helping social scientists within the region in programmes of further study and professional growth. The Documentation Centre at New Delhi is proposed to be located, if the Jawaharlal Nehru University were to agree, on its campus; and the other regional centres will also be similarly located on selected university campuses.

2.24 The Council proposes to assist selected institutions to undertake bibliographical and documentation work, on a continuing and sustained

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basis, in selected fields for which they have special facilities and advantages. For instance, the Anthropological Survey of India will develop a bibliographical programme in anthropology. Similar work in Agricultural economics is proposed to be developed by the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. The basic principles on which a selection of institutions will be made for this programme are: its standing, extent and competence of its staff, availability of library facilities, and a reasonable expectation that the institution will be able to maintain a sustained qualitative programme of bibliographical and documentation services with comparatively marginal additional inputs. It is hoped, in the course of a year or two, to select institutions to undertake these bibliographical and documentation responsibilities for every important field of social sciences and to develop a co-ordinated programme with their help. The Documentation Centre at Delhi will maintain duplicates of all bibliographical and documentation work done in the different centres and co-ordinate their activities.

2.25 **Development and Maintenance Grants:** The Council can give grants only for specific research projects in the field of social sciences. These will need to be supplemented by developmental and maintenance grants to institutions engaged in social science research. In so far as the university system is concerned, these are provided by the University Grants Commission. But institutions doing research in social sciences outside the university system were at a disadvantage because they were not eligible for financial support from the UGC and no alternative source had been created for them. This lacuna has now been remedied and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has initiated a scheme under which developmental and maintenance grants can be given to institutions of excellence having an all-India character and doing research in social sciences, provided they are not eligible for the financial support of the University Grants Commission. This has been a welcome step.

2.26 **Partial financial assistance to Indian Social Scientists going abroad:** The Ministry has also made provision to give partial financial assistance to social scientists going abroad to attend international conferences and taking a leading part in them.

2.27 **Other Programmes:** The Government of India has also been moved to invest the Council with the same duties and responsibilities with regard to certification of exemption from income-tax and customs duty as have been entrusted to the C.S.I.R. in the field of natural sciences.

2.28 **Utilization of Research:** One of the major problems faced by the Council is to improve the utilization of research. This is proposed to be tackled in a variety of ways, such as identifying areas of significance; and relevance and promoting research therein, improvement in the quality of research, prompt publication of research findings, bringing together the producers and users of research in a sustained dialogue in the planning of

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research programmes, arranging periodical discussions between researchers and the decision-makers, etc. This is a difficult and complex problem to which there is no easy or ready-made answer. But the Council proposes to grapple with it in a sustained pragmatic manner in the hope that solutions will gradually emerge in the light of experience.

2.29 **Non-competitive Role :** The Council desires to play a non-competitive role. It will not undertake any research under its direct auspices. It will not take up a programme which is being done or can be done efficiently elsewhere; and it will be ever willing to shed off a programme if some other institution comes forward to take it up on a satisfactory basis. The Council would prefer to play the role of a promotional, advisory or co-ordinating agency which is ever willing to address itself to the new emerging problems and fight at the frontier, as it were. To this end, it proposes to restrict its direct activities to a few programmes in which the rationale of such action is justified on rigorous criteria of economy and efficiency.

2.30. **International Role :** The Council has also taken steps to build up close working relations with Social Science Research Councils in other countries or functioning in the international sphere. It has been elected as an associate member of the International Committee of Social Science Council, Paris. On its invitation, Dr. Pendleton Herring, who was for long the President of the Social Science Research Council in USA, paid a visit to India and has submitted a valuable Report which has been published. During 1970-71, the representatives of the Social Science Research Council in U.K. are expected to visit India and exchange visits will also be arranged with U.S.S.R. In 1971-72, there would be exchange visits with Australia. A programme of exchange of publications has already been established with some Social Science Research Councils.

2.31. **Administration :** It is the desire of the Council to run its administration on modern lines. A small office, planned on the officer-oriented system, has been established and its working is being streamlined through the framing of appropriate rules and regulations. The compilation of a manual of office procedure has also been undertaken. The objective is to secure economy, efficiency and promptness.

2.32. The Council does not desire to expand its office to a size where it will be slowed down and made less efficient through the growth of bureaucratic red-tape. This will be possible if the direct activities of the Council are kept under limits and an effort is made to utilise the services of social scientists *in situ* through the provision of secretarial and other assistance which will enable them to accept and carry out important responsibilities on behalf of the Council, side by side with their principal commitments, at the place of their normal residence. The Council proposes to adopt these and similar techniques in the interest of efficient and economic administration.

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2.33. **Discussions with the Academic Community :** This is a brief survey of the strategy and programmes which the Council is striving to evolve to discharge the principal responsibilities entrusted to it. As might have been seen, tentative decisions on some issues have been taken. But many issues are still open and are under intensive consideration. It is the view of the Council that, in taking final decisions on these and allied problems, it is desirable and necessary to take the entire academic community of social scientists into confidence. The Council has, therefore, proposed to organise a series of seminars at a number of university centres in which about a thousand social scientists would be involved in the discussion of its role, functions, programmes and organisation. These seminars would be over by about January, 1971 and the Council hopes to take a decision on all the issues involved and enunciate its policy early in 1971-72.

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III

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

3.01. **Establishment of the Council:** The Planning Commission appointed, in 1965, a Committee on Social Science Research under the Chairmanship of Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao who was then Member (Education) of the Commission. The Committee submitted its Report in November, 1967 and made several important recommendations for the development of social science research in India (Appendix I). The Government of India accepted its most important recommendation that an Indian Council of Social Science Research should be set up as an autonomous organisation. The Council was accordingly established under Government of India Resolution No. F. 9-50/68-Plg. dated 12th December, 1968 in the Ministry of Education & Youth Services (Appendix II) and its composition was announced under the Government of India Resolution of even number dated 15th April, 1969 (Appendix III). The first meeting of the Council was held on 12th May, 1969 which was addressed by Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Minister of Education & Youth Services and by Dr. D.R. Gadgil, Chairman of the Council, who made a number of valuable suggestions regarding the manner in which the programmes of the Council could be planned and developed (Appendix IV & V). The Council was registered under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI) of 1860 and started functioning as an autonomous organisation from 1st August, 1969.

3.02. **Organisation of the Work of the Council:** The major developments during the year in the work of the Council are briefly described in the paragraphs that follow.

A (I) SURVEY OF RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

3.03. **Object:** A major project undertaken by the Indian Council of Social Science Research is to carry out a survey of research done in the different fields of social sciences. The object of the survey is to study the work done so far in each field, to determine trends, and to ascertain the areas which have been comparatively neglected so that it would be possible to define priorities and policies for supporting programmes of research in social sciences in the immediate future. It is hoped that the survey would be completed and its results would be available to the Council for the formulation of policies at the beginning of the next financial year.

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3.04. **Major Fields of Study:** The scope of social sciences has been divided, for the purposes of this study, into six major fields as shown below:

(1) Economics, Commerce and Demography;

(2) Political Science and Government;

(3) Administration and Management;

(4) Sociology, Social and Cultural Anthropology; Ethnography, Social Work and Criminology;

(5) Psychology and Social Psychology; and

(6) Human, Political and Economic Geography.

3.05. **Advisory Committees:** The following advisory committees were constituted for carrying out the study in these six major fields:

(1)	Economics, Commerce and Demography	Prof. V. V. Ramanadham—Convener Prof. M. L. Dantwala Dr. K. N. Raj Dr. S. N. Sen Dr. P. N. Mathur Prof. D. T. Lakdawalla Prof. P. N. Dhar
(2)	Political Science and Government	Dr. Rajni Kothari—Convener Prof. N. R. Deshpande Prof. Rasheed-ud-din Khan Prof. Iqbal Narain Dr. M. V. Pylee
(3)	Administration and Management	Dr. Ravi J. Matthai—Convener Shri L. P. Singh Dr. V. A. Pai Panandikar Prof. Ishwar Dayal Dr. H. K. Paranjape
(4)	Sociology, Social and Cultural Anthropology, Enthnography, Social Work and Criminology	Prof. M. N. Srinivas—Convener Dr. M. S. Gore Dr. L. P. Vidyarthi Shri J. J. Panakal Dr. B. K. Roy Burman
(5)	Psychology and Social Psychology	Dr. S. K. Mitra Prof. Durganand Sinha Dr. Radhe Nath Rath Prof. B. Krishnan

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(6)	Human, Political and Economic Geography	Dr. S. P. Chatterjee—Convener Dr. S. P. Dasgupta Prof. M. Shafi Prof. V.L.S. Prakasa Rao Prof. L. S. Bhatt Dr. R. Ramachandran Dr. C. D. Deshpande

3.06. **Terms of Reference to the Advisory Committees :** The terms of reference to the Advisory Committees were as follows:

(i) to divide the 'major fields' allocated to the committee into sub-fields for each of which a separate investigation will be necessary; and

(ii) to carry out a survey of the research done so far within each sub-field through selected institutions or individual social scientists, but under its own broad general guidance and supervision.

3.07. **Sub-fields and Social Scientists entrusted to carry out the Survey:** On the advice of these Committees, a number of sub-fields were defined and social scientists for their known expertise in them were requested to carry out a survey of the research done so far. A complete list of these sub-fields as well as of the social scientists selected to survey them is given in Appendix VI. It was decided that each social scientist would ordinarily be entitled to (i) a research assistant on a consolidated salary of Rs. 500 for a period of three months; (ii) a contingent expenditure grant, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 500; (iii) travel expenses to the extent necessary (for himself and for the research assistant) in accordance with the rules of the Council; and (iv) an honorarium of Rs. 1,000. Since all sub-fields were not exactly alike, it was agreed that variations from this normal pattern would have to be made. The Member-Secretary was, therefore, authorised to sanction the variations in consultation with the Convener.

3.08. **Progress made During the Year :** The work of the survey was initiated in November, 1969. The original idea was to complete the entire work in about six months and to bring out the final reports in another six months. It was realised, however, that this was too unrealistic a target and that the work would need a much longer time for completion. Accordingly a revised programme was prepared under which the entire scheme would be completed by the end of 1970-71.

As on 31st of March, 1970, a total of 23 reports in different sub-fields had been received as shown below :—

Major Group No. I	.. ..	7
Major Group No. II	.. ..	1
Major Group No. III	.. ..	3

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Major Group No. IV	5
Major Group No. V	4
Major Group No. VI	3
Total	23

Most of the other social scientists had started working on their research reports and it was hoped that they would be completed between June and September, 1970.

A (II) RESEARCH GRANTS

3.09. **Transfer of Projects from the Planning Commission :** Before the establishment of the Council financial assistance to research projects in social sciences was available, to a limited extent from the Planning Commission. A research projects committee helped the Commission in deciding the academic merits of the projects and desirability of extending financial assistance to them. When the Council was established, it was decided that all research projects in progress which had received the support of the Planning Commission and fell within the scope of the Council should be transferred to the Council. Accordingly, the Planning Commission transferred 46 research projects to the Council. Of these 45 were in progress and one had not been started as yet. The details of these projects are given in Appendix VII.

3.10. **ICSSR Research Grants Scheme :** It was the desire of the Council to evolve a simple and effective procedure for sanctioning research proposals submitted to it for financial assistance. It, therefore, prepared, approved and publicized the ICSSR Research Grants Scheme, 1969. The scheme is divided into six parts. The first describes the normal arrangements for research grants; the second lays down the standard conditions of Research Grants; the third sets out the procedure for release of grants; the fourth gives some guidelines for formulation of projects to be submitted for the approval of the Council; the fifth deals with publication grants for research findings which may or may not have been aided or sponsored by the Council; and the sixth outlines the scheme of research fellowships.

3.11. The main features of the Scheme are given below:

(1) Grants are ordinarily available for research projects in the field of social sciences only, viz., in (i) Anthropology (social and cultural), (ii) Commerce; (iii) Demography; (iv) Economics; (v) Geography (Economic, human & political); (vi) Management; (vii) Political Science; (viii) Psychology; (ix) Public Administration; (x) Sociology including anthropology, criminology, ethnography and social work. Education is regarded as a social science but the grants under the scheme will only supplement and

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not supplant the programmes of the NCERT and UGC. In addition, the grants from the Council would also be available for research in subjects which cannot be classified under specific disciplines as indicated above and even in subjects falling outside the social sciences, provided their social science content is high.

(2) The Council may assist an individual research project undertaken by an institution, or a project undertaken by a number of institutions in collaboration with one another or a group of projects to be undertaken sequentially by an institution(s).

(3) The grants of the ICSSR will cover :

(i) salaries and allowances of the technical and non-technical staff employed;

(ii) printing, stationery and postage;

(iii) travel undertaken in relation to the project;

(iv) computer and machine tabulation costs;

(v) costs on account of consultants who are not members of the institution receiving grants;

(vi) contingent expenditure for field-work;

(vii) cost of books, materials and equipment peculiar to the research which cannot be provided by the institution where the research is to be carried out;

(viii) meetings which are an integral part of the research project; and

(ix) overhead charges for the general services provided by the institution, including accommodation, not exceeding five per cent of the total cost of the project.

(4) The following items of expenditure will not be admissible for grants of the Council :

(i) salaries or allowances of full-time members of the staff of the institution at which the research is being carried out;

(ii) publication costs, for which a separate scheme is in operation; and

(iii) retrospective payment for work already done.

Where the Council is of the view that a staff member of the institution where the research is being carried out should look after the research project on a full-time basis, it may reimburse the institution in full on account of the expenditure incurred by it in making his services available to the project.

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(5) The grants of the ICSSR will ordinarily be given for projects covering a period of not more than three years. In exceptional cases, the period may be extended to five years.

(6) The institution in charge of an approved project is expected to submit to the Council half-yearly progress reports of the project alongwith statements of expenditure actually incurred.

(7) When the project is completed, the institution will submit the final report of the research project and an audited Statement of Accounts for all the expenditure incurred.

(8) The rights of publication of the findings of the project or any parts thereof shall vest in the institution. Unless any special conditions have been imposed by the Council regarding the publications of the findings or the data of the research project and conveyed to the institution in the sanction letter, the Director of the project or any member of its staff may publish them with the permission of the institution and with prior intimation to the Council. In all such publications, however, it should be made clear that while the project has been financially assisted by the Council, the responsibility for the views expressed is exclusively that of the person concerned and not of the Council.

(9) The first instalment of grant-in-aid shall be paid as soon as the project is approved.

(10) All other instalments (except the last), unless specified to the contrary, shall be payable in advance every six months and their release will be subject to satisfactory progress and submission of periodical report. Five per cent of the total grant-in-aid shall be withheld and paid as the last instalment after the Council has received the final report of the research project, and audited Statement of Accounts for all expenditure incurred.

Further details of the scheme will be found in Appendix VIII which reproduces its text in extenso.

3.12. Each research proposal is scrutinised initially in Council's office as soon as it is received; and if it meets the requirements of the scheme, it is sent to two consultants who are appointed by the Chairman out of a panel of consultants which the Council maintains. Each consultant is paid an honorarium of Rs. 100 for giving his comments on the research proposal and his name is kept strictly confidential. In the light of the comments of the consultants, the project is revised if necessary and the Research Projects Committee of the Council takes a decision thereon and sanctions or does not sanction a grant-in-aid.

3.13. The Council has also decided that one Social Scientist will direct only one research project at a time, that one institution will be assig-

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ned not more than three projects at one and the same time, and that a University department will be allotted only two projects at one and the same time.

3.14. A reference has already been made to the survey undertaken by the Council in all fields of Social Sciences. Till the results of the survey are available, the Council decided that all major Projects should be kept pending, a major project being defined as a project costing about Rs. 100,000 and extending over a period of more than two years.

3.15. During the period under review, the Council received 155 applications for financial assistance. Out of these, 12 were kept pending as 'major projects'. A total of 13 research projects and 4 publication grants were sanctioned (These are given in Appendix IX). The remaining applications either did not qualify for financial assistance or were referred back to the Project Director for reformulation or modification or were under examination. A brief account of each of the project in operation on 31st March, 1970 (these include 45 projects transferred from the Planning Commission and 13 sanctioned by the Council) is given in the next section of the report.

3.16. **Election Studies** : The Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission had sanctioned eight studies in the Fourth General Election which were all transferred to the Council. There were also some studies in the Fourth General Election undertaken by other agencies such as the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies; and the University Grants Commission also had given grants to some studies. The Council desired to coordinate all these studies and to publish their findings as soon as possible so that they could become the basis of a larger and a deeper study in the Fifth General Election. Accordingly, a conference of the Project Directors was convened which made several recommendations. These included:

(1) finalising the research studies undertaken in the Fourth General Election as quickly as possible by sanctioning additional grants, where necessary;

(2) publishing quickly a book containing a short monograph on each election study prepared by the Project Director himself; and

(3) to set up a Planning Group for organising studies in the Fifth General Election.

The first two of these recommendations have been accepted by the Council and are being implemented. The third recommendation is under consideration.

3.17. **Research into the Problems of the Scheduled Castes** : An ad hoc Committee was appointed to consider the promotion of research into

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the problems of the Scheduled Castes. This Committee consisted of the following members :

1. Dr. D. R. Gadgil — Chairman
2. Prof. M. N. Srinivas
3. Prof. Durganand Sinha
4. Dr. Rajni Kothari
5. Dr. M. S. Gore
6. Dr. B. K. Roy Burman
7. Shri R. Srinivasan
8. Shri J. P. Naik — Member-Secretary

The Committee recommended that the Council should appoint a Standing Committee to advise it on the promotion of research into the problems of the Scheduled Castes. It also identified some major problems in which research should be immediately promoted. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Council.

3.18. **Research into the Problems of the Scheduled Tribes :** Another Committee was appointed to consider the promotion of research into the problems of the Scheduled Tribes. This Committee consisted of the following members :

1. Dr. D. R. Gadgil — Chairman
2. Prof. M. N. Srinivas
3. Dr. M. S. Gore
4. Shri L. P. Singh
5. Shri N. K. Bose
6. Prof. B. R. Chauhan
7. Shri T. B. Naik
8. Prof. R. D. Sanwal
9. Dr. Surajit Sinha
10. Shri P. C. Joshi
11. Shri R. Srinivasan
12. Shri J. P. Naik — Member-Secretary

The Committee recommended the establishment of a clearing house, preferably under the Anthropological Survey of India, in respect of research into the problems of Scheduled Tribes. It identified some important problems of the Scheduled Tribes in which research had to be promoted on a priority basis and suggested the organisation of important regional studies. It also suggested the establishment of a Standing Committee to promote

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research in problems of the Scheduled Tribes. All these recommendations are under the consideration of the Council.

3.19. **Research into the Problems of Indian Muslims** : A third Committee was appointed to make recommendations for promotion of research into the problems of Indian Muslims. It consisted of the following members.

1. Prof. Rasheed-ud-din Khan — Chairman
2. Prof. J.P. Singh Uberoi
3. Prof. A. M. Khusro
4. Dr. Gopal Krishna
5. Shri A. B. Shah
6. Shri Hamid Dalwai
7. Shri J. P. Naik — Member-Secretary

The Committee recommended (1) organisation of a colloquium on research into the problems of the Muslims; (2) the conduct of a survey of the research done so far in this field; and (3) the compilation of a bibliography of research materials available on this problem in English and Urdu. It also suggested the appointment of a Standing Committee to promote research into the problems of the Indian Muslims. All these recommendations are under the consideration of the Council.

3.20. **Working Group on Optimum Utilization of Educational Expenditure and Facilities** : The problem of optimum utilization of educational expenditure and facilities is extremely important. With a view to promoting research in this area, the Council has, in consultation with the UGC, appointed a joint Working Group consisting of the following persons.

1. Dr. D.T. Lakdawala
   Sardar Patel Institute of Economic & Social Research, Ahmedabad — Convener
2. Dr. Baljit Singh
   University of Lucknow, Lucknow
3. Dr. D. Bright Singh
   University of Madurai, Madurai
4. Dr. Gautam Mathur
   Osmania University, Hyderabad
5. Dr. Amlan Datta
   Calcutta University, Calcutta
6. Dr. A. R. Kamat
   Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona
7. Dr. V. N. Kothari
   M.S. University, Baroda
8. Dr. S. Mishra
   Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar

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9. Dr. P. R. Panchmukhi
University of Bombay, Bombay

10. Dr. V. R. Pillai
University of Kerala, Trivandrum

11. Dr. S. B. Ranganekar
Punjab University, Chandigarh

12. Prof. M. V. Mathur
Director
Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi

13. Prof. D. A. Dabholkar
Chairman, College of Commerce
Sangli
Maharashtra

14. Shri J. P. Naik
Member-Secretary
Indian Council of Social Science Research

On the basis of the recommendations made by the Working Group, one project of a study of educational expenditure in Gujarat State was sanctioned during the year under review. Other proposals made by the Working Group were under examination.

A (III) ICSSR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

3.21. For helping social scientists of established competence to devote themselves, on a whole-time basis, to significant projects which they have in view or to enable younger social scientists with potential for growth to undertake special research programmes with a view to promoting their professional growth, the Council has sanctioned a scheme of Research Fellowships. Its main features are given below :—

(1) The objectives of the Fellowships Scheme are (a) to provide opportunities for a social scientist to engage himself, on a whole-time basis, in an important research project in which he is currently interested and (b) to provide facilities for a social scientist to write a book about his researches or significant studies.

(2) The fellowships are meant for three categories of persons, viz., (a) outstanding social scientists who have established their reputation for research ; (b) promising young social scientists who have given evidence of their potential for growth ; and (c) Indian social scientists of outstanding reputation who are now working outside India and who would like to come to India and work on an approved research project.

(3) The duration of the ICSSR Research Fellowships will ordinarily be one year. But in certain cases, a duration of two or even three

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years may be permitted. In all such cases, however, a detailed review of the work done will be held at the end of each year and the further continuance of the fellowship will depend thereon.

(4) During the term of his fellowships, the social scientist concerned should get the same remuneration as he was drawing before the award. If he is in the service of Government or of Industry or of any organisation other than a University, his status will be equated with that of a lecturer, reader or professor under a university and the remuneration payable to him will be fixed accordingly.

(5) In addition to the salaries and allowances, etc., that would thus be paid for under the ICSSR Research Fellowship, it is necessary to provide some additional grant for incidental expenditure. This has been fixed at reimbursement of actuals, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

3.22. For the grant of an ICSSR Research Fellowship, two decisions are necessary. In the first place, the ICSSR has to be satisfied that the applicant is a social scientist of outstanding merit or a promising young social scientist who has shown great potential for growth. Secondly, the project which the social scientist proposes to undertake during the term of his fellowship will also need the approval of the Council. The procedure for the award of a Fellowship has also been streamlined. When a proposal for an ICSSR Fellowship is received, the Chairman constitutes a Special Committee of not less than three persons who have expertise in the field to advise him on this issue. After taking their advice confidentially, the Chairman places the proposal before the Research Projects Committee in the first instance and before the Council in due course.

3.23. During the year under review, the Council sanctioned three Research Fellowships to Dr. Beba Vardhachar, Dr. S. K. Arora and Dr. V.A. Pai Panandikar. The first two Fellows have started their work and a synopsis of their project is given in Appendix VIII. The third Fellow, Dr. V.A. Pai Panandikar has requested for time to start his assignment in view of certain unavoidable prior commitments.

3.24. **Working Group on Training in Research Methodology** : The Council also set up a Working Group on training in research methodology. It consisted of the following members :

1. Dr. M. S. Gore
   Tata Institute of Social Sciences
   Bombay.

2. Prof. V. V. Ramanadham
   Depart of Commerce
   Osmania University
   Hyderabad.

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3. Dr. Rajni Kothari
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
Delhi.

4. Dr. Shib K. Mitra
Psychology Department
University College of Science
Calcutta University
Calcutta.

5. Prof. M.S.A. Rao
Department of Sociology
University of Delhi
Delhi.

6. Prof. N. R. Deshpande
Department of Political Science
Nagpur University
Nagpur.

7. Prof. Durganand Sinha
Department of Psychology
Allahabad University
Allahabad.

8. Dr. L. P. Vidyarthi
Department of Anthropology
Ranchi University
Ranchi.

9. Dr. Prodipto Roy
Council of Social Development
India International Centre
New Delhi.

10. Shri J. P. Naik
Member-Secretary
Indian Council of Social Science
Research — Convener

3.25. The recommendations of the Working Group were considered by the ICSSR and the following resolutions were adopted :

(1) A survey should be carried out of the existing courses for training in research methodology in social sciences in universities, the existing programmes of training in research methodology (short-term and long-term), physical facilities available for such training, and personnel trained in the courses in India as well as abroad.

(2) A Standing Committee on Training should be appointed.

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(3) The Council should organise summer schools in research methodology in collaboration with the University Grants Commission.

3.26. All these recommendations were accepted by the Council. The work of conducting the survey was entrusted to Shri Ramachandran of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. A preliminary exploration showed that it will not be possible to organise summer schools in the vacation of 1970. It was, therefore, decided that the Standing Committee on training should be appointed during the next year and the programme of summer schools should be organised, preferably in collaboration with the University Grants Commission, in the vacation of 1971.

A (IV) SOCIAL SCIENTISTS DOING RESEARCH OUTSIDE INDIA

3.27. One of the special programmes undertaken by the Council on a preferential basis is to assist Indian social scientists to do research outside the country and especially in the Asian region. No specific rules have been drawn out, but each case is considered on its merits. During the year under review, one grant-in-aid under this programme was sanctioned to Shri M. Zuberi, research fellow at the Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, who had to visit Geneva and Vienna in connection with his research project. Some other proposals were under consideration.

A (V) SEMINARS

3.28. It was decided that the Council will not sanction grants-in-aid to any seminar. It was, however, laid down that funds may be provided, by special sanction, for a seminar which was found to be essential as a part of an approved research project.

3.29. It was also decided that the Council should organise seminars on two important selected themes every year after adequate preparation has been made. For the year 1970-71, the themes selected are :

(1) The Problem of Equality in Indian Society; and

(2) The role, functions, programmes and organisation of the ICSSR. The Council also appointed special Study Groups to plan and hold these seminars and to publish their reports.

A (VI) PUBLICATIONS

3.30 During the year under review, the Publication Section brought out the following publications.

(1) **ICSSR General Information:** This was the first publication brought out by the Council. It includes (i) recommendation of the Committee on Social Science Research; (ii) Resolution

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of the Government of India setting up the Council; (iii) Addresses by Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, Union Minister of Education & Youth Services and Dr. D.R. Gadgil, Chairman of the Council at the inaugural function of the Council; and (v) the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Council.

(2) **ICSSR Research Grants Scheme:** This brochure gives the details of the ICSSR Research Grants Scheme, 1969, to which a reference has already been made.

(3) **Development of Social Science Research in India:** The Council is desirous of studying the work of Social Science Research Councils in other countries and to establish close contacts with them. As a part of this programme, Dr. Pendleton Herring who was the President of U.S. Social Science Research Council from 1948 to 1968 was requested to visit India to acquaint the ICSSR with the experiences of the SSRC in U.S. This publication is the report by Dr. Pendleton Herring on Development of Social Science Research in India.

(4) **ICSSR Newsletter :** To disseminate information about the activities of the Council it was decided to publish a quarterly journal, the ICSSR Newsletter. The first issue was brought out in November, 1969 and was followed by the second issue in March, 1970. The Newsletter has been very well received by the academic community. It is a non-priced publication and is sent to the University Departments of Social Sciences, all Post-Graduate Colleges, Social Science Research Councils abroad, important libraries in the country, our Embassies abroad and Foreign Embassies in our country and other prominent social scientists. Copies are also supplied to individuals on request.

3.31. A list of the publication grants sanctioned during the year and of the publications issued by the ICSSR is given in Appendix XI.

B : RESEARCH INFORMATION

3.32. The Research Information Branch was created on 1st November, 1969, with a small staff consisting of a Research Information Officer, a Senior Research Assistant and a typist. The progress of work done in the Branch during the period under review is summarised below :

Item 1 :

Collection and compilation of information regarding doctorate degrees awarded in the field of social scienchs by Indian Universities from their inception up to 31st December, 1967: Information was received from 34 universities in respect of doctorates awarded by them in the field of social sciences since their inception upto 31st December, 1967. Steps to collect information from all other universities who had not yet furnished the required data were being taken.

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Item 2 :

Collection and compilation of doctorate degrees approved by Indian University in the field of social sciences during the year 1968 and 1969: Material compiled on the basis of information furnished by various universities and institutions deemed to be universities, in respect of doctorate awarded by them in the field of social sciences during 1968 was sent to the press towards the close of the year. Steps were also taken to collect information regarding doctorates awarded during 1969.

Item 3 :

Collection and compilation of students registered for doctorate degrees in the field of social sciences by Indian Universities as on 30th September, 1969 : Information was collected from all but 8 universities in respect of students registered as on 30th September, 1969 for doctorate degrees in the field of social sciences. The material received was analysed and processed for the press. Steps to collect information from the remaining universities were being taken.

Item 4

Preparation of synopses of Ph.D. theses approved by Indian Universities in the field of social sciences in all the Indian Universities from their inception up to 31st December, 1967, and during 1968 and 1969: The faculty members of the following universities were requested to undertake the preparation of synopses of theses accepted for doctorate degrees in the field of social sciences since their inception of the universities up to 31st December, 1967 :

1. Agra University ;
2. Allahabad University;
3. Bombay University ;
4. Marathwada University ;
5. Mysore University;
6. Osmania University;
7. Punjab University; and
8. Rajasthan University.

As on 31st March, 1970, the first instalment of a grant-in-aid was also paid to the following universities:—

1. University of Allahabad	Rs.	3,000
2. University of Bombay	Rs.	5,000
3. Mysore University	Rs.	1,000
4. Rajasthan University	Rs.	3,000
5. Indian School of International Studies	Rs.	1,000
Total :	Rs.	13,000

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Simultaneously, wherever feasible, the persons who were engaged in the preparation of the synopses of the doctoral theses as on 31st December, 1967, were also entrusted with the work of preparing the synopses of doctoral theses accepted during 1968 and 1969 also.

Item No. 5 :

Preparation of a Directory of institutions, outside the university system, which are engaged in research in social sciences : Information is being collected in respect of institutions falling outside the university system which are engaged in research in the field of social sciences. It is proposed to compile the data for publication in the form of Directory.

Item 6 :

Collection of Ph.D. theses approved by Indian Universities in the field of social sciences for preservation in the Documentation Centre : All Indian Universities were requested to supply one copy each of every doctoral thesis in the field of social sciences accepted as from 1st January, 1970, for preservation in the Documentation Centre, proposed to be set up in the Council. The response to the request has been encouraging.

Item 7 :

Compilation of a list of all on going research projects in social sciences: Steps were taken to collect information in respect of research projects currently in progress in various universities, affiliated colleges and institutions falling outside the university system. It is proposed to compile this information and to publish a Directory of all on going research activities.

Item 8 :

Academic clearance by ICSSR in respect of research projects undertaken by foreign scholars in India : The ICSSR advises Government from the academic point of view on research projects being undertaken in India by overseas research scholars/institutions. The references received from Government are placed before a special Committee constituted by the Chairman. Its views are communicated to Government. The names of overseas scholars who are granted permission as well as the themes of their research are published in the ICSSR Newsletter from time to time. The list of theses for which a publication grant has been sanctioned is announced in the ICSSR Newsletter from time to time.

Item 9 :

Grant-in-aid for the publication of doctoral theses in social sciences : The number of applications received for grant-in-aid for the publication of doctoral theses in the field of social sciences and their status as on 31st

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March, 1970 is shown below :

1.	No. of applications received	72
2.	No. of applications considered and grants-in-aid sanctioned	3
3.	No. of applications under consideration	62
4.	No. of applications rejected	6
5.	No. of applications which have been considered but required detailed revision of the theses before grants-in-aid can be sanctioned	1

3.33. Two programmes for building up contacts with professional organisations of social scientists and the social scientists themselves were approved by the Council during the year under review, namely :

(1) to compile and publish a directory of professional organisations of social scientists functioning at the local, regional and national levels; and

(2) to compile and publish a national register of social scientists.

These projects are proposed to be launched during the next year.

C. DOCUMENTATION

3.34. The Documentation Branch of the Council was started on 1st October, 1969 when the services of Dr. N.M. Ketkar, Librarian, Central Secretariat Library, were made available to the Council by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, on a part-time basis. It took some time to decide the pattern of staffing for this branch, to create the posts, and to fill them after following the prescribed procedure. But by the end of the year under review, however, two Documentation Officers and four senior Documentation Assistants had joined their duties.

3.35. **Working Group on Documentation Services:** Soon after its establishment, the Council set up a Working Group of prominent Librarians in the country to make recommendations to it regarding the establishment of Data Library and Documentation Services in the field of Social Sciences. The Working Group recommended the establishment of a Documentation Centre, the promotion and coordination of bibliographical and documentation services in the field of social sciences and the compilation of a union catalogue of Social Science Serials. It also recommended the staff required for the Project and suggested the establishment of a Standing Committee on Documentation Services to advise the Council on the development of programmes in this important area. It also suggested that a separate group of experts may be set up for examining the problem of data libraries. These recommendations were accepted by the Council.

3.36. **Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials in important Libraries in India :** As recommended by the Working Group and by the Committee on Documentation Services, the Council decided to undertake, on a priority

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basis, the compilation and publication of a union catalogue of social science serials in important libraries in India. The important expressions used in the title of the Project need explanation.

(1) **Social Sciences:** The ICSSR has defined Social Sciences, for purposes of research support, as indicated earlier in paragraph 3.04. A question arose whether History and Law (which are regarded as Social Sciences in some union catalogues) should or should not be regarded as social sciences. Some of their aspects obviously fall within the scope of social sciences. After considering all aspects of the problem, it was decided to treat History and Law also as social sciences for the purposes of this project.

(2) **Serials :** A serial is a comprehensive term. It connotes any periodical publication of any frequency published by any agency. Ordinarily, it includes periodicals, newsletters, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.); journals, memoirs, proceedings, transactions of societies; conferences, congresses and legislative bodies, and most Government publications and numbered monographic series. A social science serial is therefore a serial publication which is devoted principally to one or the other of the disciplines which are by and large accepted as social sciences. In the Council's project, it has been decided to include all the usual serials in all social sciences as defined above. In addition, a large number of general periodicals have also been included because they still provide a good medium for expression of professional thought and experiment. Another important feature of the Council's project is the inclusion of publications of Government (Union, State and Local) and International Organizations. It is too early to estimate what the total number of serials available in Indian Libraries would be. But a safe guess is that nearly 50,000 serial titles will be accounted for in this project.

(3) **Important Libraries:** It is also necessary to decide upon the libraries whose serial holdings will be included in the project. For this purpose, a list of over 300 libraries in the country has been prepared in the hope that these libraries will have large or unique holdings of social science serials. They include over 100 libraries from Delhi, almost all University libraries, and libraries of institutions engaged in social science research, old established colleges, Government departments, Legislative bodies, Chambers of Commerce as well as some large public libraries. Even such small libraries which have unique holdings of a serial or serials have been included in this list. However, the list is subject to revision in the light of actual findings.

(4) **Union Catalogue :** The Union Catalogue is a compilation to indicate the availability of serials in different libraries in the country. It is essentially a location device for the purpose of consulting, direct borrowing on inter-library loan the required serial or obtaining a copy of the needed article or extract from a serial.

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3.37. A tentative programme for the Union Catalogue Project has also been drawn up. As stated earlier a list of over 300 libraries to be covered in the project has been compiled. But in the first stage of the Project, it has been decided to begin the work with the libraries in Delhi city. This is mainly due to the wealth of material available. Being the capital of India, Delhi has a large number of libraries which specialize in different fields of social sciences. The Government libraries also have specialized collections and a large proportion of Government documents which are mostly serial in character. It has been estimated that nearly sixty per cent of the total social science serial titles available in the country, would be found in the libraries in Delhi. The experience which would be had in collecting data from Delhi libraries will thus be very valuable in collecting data from other libraries in the country.

3.38. For collection of data on holdings of serials in each library, a method of compilation based on punch card recording to avail of the computer facilities will be adopted so that a National Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials along with regional or city Union Catalogues may be simultaneously published. The national catalogue will indicate important but limited number of locations for a serial whereas the regional or city catalogues will be almost exhaustive of regional or city locations. Participating libraries will be subsidized at an agreed rate per title for supply of the holdings data and the Council's staff will visit these libraries for verification as well as to ensure that no serial of significance to social science research has remained unaccounted for through oversight.

3.39. This entire project of the Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials in India is intended to be completed in three years, i.e., by 31st March, 1973. At least, by this date, all necessary data will be collected and made ready for printing the volume of the Union Catalogue or otherwise put on punched cards to avail of the computer facilities. This period of three years has been adopted on *ad hoc* basis and is certainly ambitious because, even in the United States, it took six years to compile the third edition of the Union Catalogue. The success of a Union Catalogue project depends, however, on cooperation from the participating libraries. If the target date for completion of this project betrays a certain overzealousness, it is based on the confidence that Indian libraries and librarians will extend to us all the cooperation which we need.

3.40. **Grants-in-aid :** The Council also set up a Standing Committee on Documentation Services whose composition has been given in an earlier section. The Committee considered 15 proposals for financial assistance which were received by the Council during the period under review and sanctioned 8 of them, the total grant-in-aid being Rs. 86,400. The details are given in the following table.

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	Name of Institution	Purpose	Amount
			Rs.
1.	Indian Sociological Society Delhi	Preparation of a Directory of Sociology & Social Anthropology	4,400
2.	National Institute of Health Administration & Education New Delhi	Compilation of a Supplementary Directory of Behavioural Science Research in India	5,000
3.	National Institute of Health Administration & Education New Delhi	Compilation of a Handbook of Research Instruments in India in the field of Social Psychology	9,000
4.	Institute of Economic Growth Delhi	Ad hoc financial support for the Documentation Unit at the Library of the Institute	10,000
5.	Delhi Library Association Delhi	Ad hoc financial support for the 'Indian Press Index'	8,000
6.	The Geographical Society of India Calcutta	Grant for its journal "Geographical Review of India" for one year	5,000
7.	Shri N.N. Gidwani Rajasthan University Jaipur	Grant-in-aid to "Index India" for 1969 and 1970	20,000
8.	Indian Sociological Society Delhi	Endowment for the "Sociological Bulletin"	25,000
		Total : Rs.	86,400

3.41. **Library** : The beginning of a Library was made. During the year under review, the Council subscribed to most of the important journals in Social Sciences published in India and acquired a number of publications as gifts. The total number of items accessioned was 147.

3.42. **Data Libraries:** The Council set up a Working Group to advise it on the development of data banks and data libraries in the country

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in the field of social sciences. The following were its members:

1. Dr. Rajni Kothari
   Director
   Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
   Delhi

2. Prof. Ramakrishna Mukerjee
   Indian Statistical Institute
   Calcutta

3. Prof. S. Chakravarty
   Delhi School of Economics
   Delhi

4. Dr. Ashis Nandy
   Centre for the Study of Developing Societies
   Delhi

5. Dr. Ralph H. Retzlaff
   Ford Foundation
   New Delhi

6. Shri Girja Kumar
   Librarian
   Indian School of International Studies
   New Delhi

7. Shri J.P. Naik
   Member-Secretary
   Indian Council of Social Science Research

The Ford Foundation made available the services of Dr. David Nasatir to assist the Group in its work. A party consisting of Dr. Rajni Kothari, Dr. Ashis Nandy and Dr. Nasatir held discussions with a number of social scientists in Delhi, Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad and Calcutta and also visited a number of institutions. The report of the Working Group was examined by the Council in its meeting held in March 1970 and adopted. Its main recommendations are given below :

(1) **Data Centres** : The ICSSR should set up a few data centres (two or three to begin with) whose primary function should be to facilitate the storage and utilization of existing quantitative data for social science purposes. The data centres should respond to requests of specific users for assistance in transforming data to a form that is machine readable (punched cards or tapes) and for data processing. They should provide storage facilities for machine readable data acquired during the course of servicing users. Although the centres should have an operating budget, users should be charg-

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ed for the services provided at standard academic rates, just as computer centres charge their users. Users undertaking a project requiring transformation or processing of data will include an item in the budget to cover these costs.

(2) **Proximity to Research Environment** : It is essential that each data centre should be immersed in a strong social science research atmosphere where there has already been a sustained use of empirical quantitative data, a record of collaborative and inter-disciplinary research and a clear ongoing data programme. This is more important than either space or the availability of a computer. For achieving this, the data centre should be housed in close physical proximity to an institution where such a body of scholars exists.

(3) **Autonomy** : At the same time the data centre should have an autonomy of its own lest it be made into an appendage of the host institution. To safeguard against this possibility (i) a local advisory committee of three to five social scientists drawn from other institutions in the region should be set up, (ii) the Director of the Centre should be responsible directly to a central coordination committee and paid from the budget of the Centre, and not of the host institution and (iii) the Central Committee should review the work of each centre on a yearly basis and recommend necessary changes.

(4) **Selection of Director** : Utmost care should be taken in recruiting the Directors of these Centres. Until they are available, such centres should not be established. The Director may be appointed by the Institution in which the data centre is to be located but the appointment should be approved by the Council. The Director should be a social scientist with already developing data processing skills, familiarity with computer analysis and, what is equally important, substantive interests of his own. He should be paid well, given a high status (normally a professional level) and provided with important non-monetary attractions such as the atmosphere of an active research institution, good equipment and working facilities. Such people are rare and every attempt should be made to get the best people and keep them. There should also be no insistence on traditional criteria for academic appointments as the aim is to get the right people with appropriate skills and energy for developing a new type of social science institutions.

(5) **Specialization** : Apart from the general function of facilitating data transformation and analysis, different centres should deal with different specializations, broadly according to disciplines though not in any hard and fast manner. Furthermore, although each data centre should be **National** in scope, it should also try to serve the needs of the region in which it is located.

(6) **Facilities** : It is not necessary for the data centres themselves to have equipment for transformation and analysis of data. However, the Council should be willing to provide the host institution with middle range equipment such as a counter-sorter, or preferably an IBM 101 (which is an

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improved version of a sorter), electric puncher and verifier, and a xerox or xerox-type copier. Given the fact that the institutions chosen are already of high quality and involved in data programmes, such a policy will strengthen such institutions in regard to basic facilities, not burden data centres with administrative problems, and at the same time make the research personnel of the host institutions closely involved in the development of data centres. The Centre itself should have facilities for storage of data. As regards computer facilities, it is desirable that the centres are located in cities where there is access to computers though this is not absolutely essential if there is access to a computer in the vicinity.

(7) **Programmes:** Several other programmes are entailed in making a success of these data centres. These are :

(a) the publication of a Data Newsletter by one of the data centres, containing an inventory of quantitative data in the social sciences, an annotation of data holdings, and a detailed listing of projects of data-analysis and re-analysis under way;

(b) an in-built system of assessment and evaluation of data (a lot of our data is very bad) through a concrete programme located in one of the Centres; and

(c) training programmes for Indian Social Scientists in data utilization located in one or more of the centres.

To begin with, each of these activities may be assigned to one centre.

(8) **Data Utilization:** Equally important is the need for a policy of the ICSSR to support proposals for transformation of existing data and re-analysis, or comparative analysis on the basis of existing data, just as it supports new projects. In fact, as explained earlier, the problem of "data utilization" is quite serious and the Council may indeed take a policy decision that a quarter of the research budget of the Council will be spent on utilization of existing data. This can then be properly published.

(9) **Data Cell in ICSSR:** Apart from this network of data centres, there should be two other types of data centres. The ICSSR should itself consider the feasibility of a small "data cell" in its secretariat to (a) store data deposited by scholars assisted by the Council and foreign scholars, and (b) act as a transitional stage between acquisition of data and its ultimate transfer to an appropriate data centre. Secondly, the ICSSR should promote the establishment of data cells in large producers of social science data such as the Census of India, Election Commission, National Sample Survey, etc., with a view to process needs of academic social scientists and meet their requests.

(10) **Standing Committee:** The Council should establish a Standing Committee on Data Utilization. This Committee should have two or three members of the Council and specialists from different fields who are also

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data specialists. The main function of the Committee should be to establish and coordinate the activities of different data centres in close cooperation with each other, subject to centralized and uniform standards. It will also have to develop policies in various areas, establish precise criteria for location of data centres and choice of Directors of these centres, build healthy conventions of data sharing and collaboration, protect the autonomy of data centres and review their work and make representations to government agencies on behalf of the quantitative social scientists for access to official sources and preservation of official data. In order to fulfil these tasks, the Standing Committee should be conceived as a fairly active organization with a mandate to do everything it can to promote proper data consciousness in the country and a programme for resolving the present paradox of "so much data and so little knowledge".

It is proposed to take up the implementation of this report next year.

3.43. **Assistance to Journals:** The Council approved during the year a proposal of limited assistance to journals in the field of social sciences. Under this programme, one journal in each discipline, conducted by a professional organisation of social scientists functioning at the national level, would be eligible for assistance provided it maintained good standards and was in existence for a period of 3 or more years. The extent of assistance is limited to Rs. 7,500 in any given year or Rs. 25,000 in a Plan period.

3.44. There is also an alternative scheme for assistance to journals. Under this programme, the professional organisation of social scientists conducting the journal has to prepare a scheme for its management and maintenance which should receive the approval of the Council. Then a provision is made for the creation of an endowment of Rs. 100,000. Out of this Rs. 25,000 will be provided by the Council, Rs. 45,000 by the Ford Foundation and the rest by the organisation. The endowment fund will vest in a Board of Trustees in which the Council will nominate a member. Only the interest from the endowment will be available for current expenditure; and in the event of the endowment coming to an end, the amount contributed by the ICSSR will be refunded to it.

3.45. **Bibliographical Services:** The problem of providing the necessary bibliographical services in the field of social sciences was also discussed by the Council during the year under review. It was decided that, in the first instance, a survey of the existing bibliographical services should be carried out and the future programme should be decided on the basis of the findings of the survey. The work was undertaken, on behalf of the Council by Shri Girja Kumar, a member of the Committee on Documentation Services. It was expected that the results of the survey would be available by September, 1970.

3.46. **Microfilm Programme:** A Working Group was appointed to recommend a programme of microfilm reproduction for rare or vanish-

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ing documents in the field of social sciences. It consisted of the following:

1. Shri J.P. Naik
   Member-Secretary, ICSSR — Chairman

2. Shri B.S. Kesavan
   Library Adviser
   Ministry of Education & Youth Services

3. Dr. S.N. Prasad
   Director
   National Archives of India

4. Shri B.R. Nanda
   Director
   Nehru Memorial Museum & Library

5. Shri S. Parthasarthy
   Scientist Incharge
   INSDOC

6. Shri B.N. Chadha
   Administrative Officer
   ICSSR — Member-Secretary

The report of the Working Group has been received and approved by the Council. This programme, it was decided, will be a part of the Documentation Centre that will be set up in due course.

D. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

3.47. **Accommodation**: The office of the ICSSR started functioning in a rented room on 1st August, 1969. Twelve rooms were subsequently hired in the IIPA Hostel and this accommodation having been found insufficient for the growing office, a compact block of 4 rooms, comprising about 1,000 sq. ft. of floor area, was later added to house the Library, Documentation and Research Information Branches. The monthly rent paid for office accommodation in March, 1970 was Rs. 3,500 excluding water and electricity charges.

3.48. **Staff**: Starting with a nucleus staff of an Administrative Officer, a Publication Officer, a Private Secretary and a few workers employed on daily wages, the Council had a total staff of 31 persons of various categories in position on 31st March, 1970. Almost the entire senior staff was taken on deputation from Government departments and Government autonomous organisations.

3.49. In staffing the Council's office, the two-fold aim has been (i)

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to achieve maximum efficiency with a minimum of workers; and (ii) to keep the administrative expenditure relatively as low as possible. To this end, the usual hierarchical system followed in Government offices was avoided and an officer-oriented system was adopted, whereby each officer does his allotted work himself and submits it direct to the Member-Secretary. By introducing a messenger system, the number of class IV employees is kept at the absolute minimum. Similarly, by cutting out unnecessary routine and harnessing modern mechanical aids, like addressograph, franking machine, etc., the number of routine clerks is also kept at the barest minimum.

3.50. **Stationery and Equipment:** Furniture and some necessary equipment like typewriters had to be hired in the beginning and, in the absence of funds and Counil's own bank account, essential purchases of stationery and stores were made from the Super Bazar on credit. These initial difficulties disappeared in course of time, and by the end of the financial year, the Council's office had its own modern steel furniture, telephones, intercom service, typewriters, duplicating machine, Bradma addressograph machine, staff car and other equipment. Adequate stocks of stationery and stores, purchased from the open market on competitive basis, were also built up by the close of the year.

3.51. **Rules and Regulations:** Soon after the establishment of the office, the work of drafting regulations to cover various aspects of administration was taken in hand and by the end of the financial year the following regulations were finalised in consultation with the concerned Government authorities.

(1) ICSSR Service Regulations

(2) ICSSR Travel Regulations

(3) ICSSR Provident Fund Regulations

(4) ICSSR Budget and Account Regulations

3.52. **Staff Welfare:** Keeping in view the welfare of the staff, the formation of a Staff Amenities Club was encouraged; and to enable the club to organise its activities, an initial non-recurring grant of Rs. 800 was sanctioned. Adequate medical cover has also been provided in the Regulations for members of the staff.

3.53. **Finance:** During the year under report, the Council was allotted a budget of Rs. 10 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 9.70 lakhs was spent by the close of the year. A Statement of Receipts and Payments and Balance Sheet are given in Appendix XIII.

3.54. Headed by the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, who is an officer of the Indian Audit Department, the Finance Branch of Council's office has been properly organised to suit the requirements of an

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autonomous organisation like the Council. As stated above, regulations were framed to put the budget and accounts work on a proper footing right from the start. Government have also made arrangements with the Comptroller and Auditor General for annual audit of the Council's accounts by officers nominated by the latter.

E. GENERAL

3.55. **Advisory Role of the Council:** The Council has an important role as adviser to the Government of India with regard to the development of research in social sciences and their utilisation in policy formulation.

3.56. The Council also advises Government in respect of proposals of foreign aid for research programmes in the fields of social sciences. It also advises, from the academic point of view, regarding the grant of clearance to overseas scholars who desire to come to India to do research in social sciences.

3.57. The Council has requested Government to invest it with the authority to issue certificates regarding exemption of donations to research in social sciences from income-tax and also for exemption of customs in respect of equipment imported by social scientists or institutions doing research in social sciences on the same lines as the authority vested in the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research in respect of the natural sciences.

3.58. **Visitors:** Two important visitors to India in connection with the programmes of the Council were Dr. Pendleton Herring and Dr. Nasatir reference to whose work has already been made earlier. The Council is grateful to the Ford Foundation for having made the services of these consultants available and wishes to place on record its grateful thanks for the valuable assistance received from both of them.

3.59. **International Role:** The Council is striving to build up close working relations with Social Science Councils in other countries as well as those working in the international spheres. Its efforts in this direction have received encouraging response.

3.60. **Acknowledgements:** The Council desires to place on record its gratitude for the support it received from the Government of India and for the willing co-operation of the academic community. It also appreciates greatly the hard work put in by all members of the staff. It is these that are mainly responsible for the substantial progress made during the year under review. With these favourable conditions continuing, there is no doubt that the Council will be able to make greater progress next year and will be in a position to finalise its strategy for the promotion of the social science research as well as to establish its programmes on good foundations.

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RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS ON 31.3.1970

This section includes brief notes on Research Projects which were in progress on 31.3.1970.

In the total list of 58 projects thus included in this Section, 45 were transferred from the Planning Commission to the Council. The remaining 13 were sanctioned by the Council itself.

The projects have been arranged in order of the date on which they were sanctioned.

PROFORMA

In giving information on projects in progress as on 31.3.1970, the following proforma has been used :

1. Title of the Project :
2. Sponsoring Institution :
3. Project Director :
4. Scope and Objectives of the Project :
5. Methodology :
6. Duration of the Project :
7. When Sanctioned :
8. Date of Commencement :
9. Progress of the Work till 31.3.1970 :
10. Total expenditure sanctioned :
11. Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:
12. General Remarks, if any :

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IV

RESEARCH PROJECTS TRANSFERRED TO THE COUNCIL AND SANCTIONED BY IT (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1970)

This Section includes brief notes on Research Projects transferred to the Council or sanctioned by it. They give the position of the project as on 31st March, 1970.

The projects have been arranged in order of the date on which they were sanctioned.

PROJECT NO. 1

1.	Title of the Project:	**Studies in Changes in Family Structure in West Bengal**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta
3.	Project Director:	Prof. Ramakrishna Mukerjee, Research Professor of Sociology, Indian Statistical Institute
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The objectives of the study are (1) to indicate, to the extent possible, the post-war changes in family structures in West Bengal, and (2) to ascertain the probable impact, if any, of different forces generated by the five-year plan programmes on the family structures. The scope of the project covered (1) preparation of a model for the classification of family structure, (2) examination of family structures at different points of time in order to study their variations in a time-perspective, (3) analysis of the family structures with reference to the factors of integration within a family-unit which will require an understanding of the nature of inter-personal relations among the family members on various planes, and (4) further analysis of the family structures with re-

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		ference to the factors of integration between family units, and other social units (e.g. kin-group, caste group, etc.) so that the probable social factors which may have influenced changes in the family structures are brought under review.
5.	Methodology:	The study entails analysis and interpretation of data (a) already collected by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, in the course of different sample surveys, (b) obtained from a sample survey which will be planned in the light of experience gained in the course of analysis of the available data and the data required to fulfil the objectives of the study and (c) available for controlled comparison study of family as a social institution in other relevant societies in India and elsewhere.
6.	Duration of the Project:	2 years
7.	When sanctioned:	21st August, 1959
8.	Date of commencement:	20th May, 1970
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Field operation completed. Machine processing of the field data is continuing.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 49,650
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 68,405
12.	General remarks, if any:	Due to certain unforeseen incidents, like the Chinese aggression, etc., the field operations had to be temporarily suspended which were again taken up during November-December, 1966. Further, due to anti-automation movement, the data collected could not be processed earlier as visualised. Utmost effort is now being made to pull all the resources together and to complete the report as early as possible.

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PROJECT NO. 3

1.	Title of the Project :	**Evaluation of Treatment Programmes in Correctional Institutions (Prisons)**
2.	Sponsoring Institution :	Maharashtra Prison Department, Poona
3.	Project Director :	Dr. M. S. Sabnis, Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board, Bombay
	Project Co-Director :	Shri D. J. Jadhav, I. G. of Prisons, State of Maharashtra, Poona
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project :	The study aimed at determining (a) the constructive impact potential of institutional (Prison) experience; (b) the way in which the impact influences the attitudes of inmates; and (c) the effect of the existing treatment and training programmes in helping prisoners in their rehabilitation and after-care.
5.	Methodology	In attempting to determine the impact, the samples of each of the four central prisons of Yervada, Nagpur, Nasik and Aurangabad were divided into three matching groups in terms of the institutionalisation already put in by them in the prison. Group I covering those who had completed one-third of their prison sentence; Group II covering those who had completed one-half of their prison sentence; and Group III covering those who had completed two-thirds of their sentence. The study covered 20 broad areas of institutional experience, of which 10 related to the programme processes and the others to specific programme areas. Under the project, 960 prisoners were studied on 34 points, including family background, physical and mental make-up, hobbies and habits, circumstances of commission of offence, home life, physical and social environments and precipitating factors in the commission of offence.
6.	Duration of the Project	20 months, extended by 8 months
7.	When sanctioned :	1.9.1961

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8.	Date of commencement :	1st August, 1964
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970 :	Completed on 30th September, 1969
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned :	Rs. 30,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970 :	Expenditure of Rs. 29,918 already incurred till 31.12.1966 plus Rs. 2,595.94 incurred for the completion of the residuary work of statistical analysis, other processing and completion of the report. Dues to the tune of Rs. 4,628.70 are still to be paid.
12.	General remarks, if any:	The report is under evaluation and the accounts are being settled.

PROJECT NO. 4

1.	Title of the Project:	**Changing Family Obligations and Need for Social Security (A Study in Rural and Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh)**
2.	Sponsoring Institution :	Lucknow University, Lucknow
3.	Project Director :	Dr. Saiyid Zafar Hasan, Professor & Head of Department of Sociology and Social Work, Lucknow University, Lucknow
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project :	The objectives of the Project are: (1) to study the extent to which the joint family system is disintergrating with changes in the economic system and urban industrial development; (2) to find out the concept of family obligations accepted by the people, and the extent to which the families are able to provide support and care to their needy and dependent members ; and (3) to assess the need for the provision of social security by the State, and the form and pattern in which it may be provided.
5.	Methodology :	The Study covers five different types of areas, i.e. city of Kanpur (with population

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of over one lakh) town of Sitapur (with a population of over 50,000, but less than one lakh), two small towns of Barabanki and Unnao (with population of more than 10,000 but less than 50,000), four Kasbas of Anathi, Beniganj, Khalilabad, Mohamdi (with population more than 2,000 but less than 10,000) and two villages of Kakori and Maharajganj (with population less than 2,000). Data has been collected primarily through interview schedules, univariate and bi-variate, and sometimes multi-variate tables were employed for the analysis.

6. Duration of the Project: 42 months

7. When sanctioned: 3rd October, 1962

8. Date of commencement: 3rd October, 1962

9. Progress of work till 31.3.1970: Report is ready except for some finishing touches and typing.

10. Total Expenditure sanctioned: Rs. 39,600

11. Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970: Rs. 35,611

12. General remarks, if any:

PROJECT NO. 5

1. Title of the Project: **A study of the "Problems of Rehabilitation and Social Readjustment in the Tungabhadra Water-Spread Area"**

2. Sponsoring Institution: Karnatak University, Dharwar

3. Project Director: Dr. K. Chandrasekhariah, Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, Karnatak University, Dharwar

4. Scope and objectives of the Project: The study attempts to examine the problems of rehabilitation and social readjustment of the inhabitants of villages now submerged under the Tungbhadra project.

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		It also studies the way in which the ordered life of a village community was affected by the process of rehabilitation.
5.	Methodology:	The study was undertaken at a time when the families from the submerged villages had been shifted to new colonies and rehabilitation was an accomplished fact. In a way, the study views rehabilitation in retrospect. The unit of study was the family which was interviewed with the help of a schedule. The head of the family was the respondent. The sampling technique was not employed since the project covered all the families of an affected village. The data was collected through observation and discussions with the affected people.
6.	Duration of the Project:	18 months, extended by six months
7.	When sanctioned:	18th February, 1964
8.	Date of commencement:	1st May, 1964
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Completed and Report submitted on 9.1.1967
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 19,026
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 18,263
12.	General remarks, if any:	The Report is being revised.

PROJECT NO. 6

1.	Title of the Project :	**Economic Development and Social Change in the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh**
2.	Sponsoring Institution :	Lucknow University, Lucknow
3.	Project Director :	Dr. K.S. Mathur, Head of the Department of Anthropology, Lucknow University, Lucknow
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project :	The object of this project is to study economic development and social change in

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		the eastern districts of U.P. which are among the most densely populated and poorest areas of the State.
5.	Methodology :	The study has covered 15,800 respondents selected out of 12 villages in six eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. In the selection of villages, such sociological variables as the size of the village community, its distance from town, railway or roadway station, caste composition, age and sex composition, etc., were taken into account. The standard techniques of participant observation and interview guides were resorted to. Concerted efforts have been made to study the social life of the people, their social history and social complex, political organization, social ceremonies, position of women in society, general changes in the village, attitudes of the inhabitants towards everything effecting their life and also towards welfare and development activities. The emphasis has always been to meet the people in general and villages in particular, who constitute a major portion of the area, in agricultural field in their mud huts and at construction works to gain useful impressions about the economic development and social changes which are taking place.
6.	Duration of the project:	Two and a half years
7.	When sanctioned :	March, 1964
8.	Date of commencement:	March, 1964
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.70 :	Report under revision
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned :	Rs. 59,174
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.70 :	Rs. 56,729
12.	General remarks, if any :	

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PROJECT NO. 8

1.	Title of the Project:	**Community Organization in Emerging Society—Factor Analysis of Rural Development Programmes in Three Villages of Eastern U.P.**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Rajghat, Varanasi
3.	Project Director:	Prof. Sugata Dasgupta, Professor of Social Work and Sociology and Joint Director, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Rajghat, Varanasi—Honorary Project Director.
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	To study and compare three programmes of planned change undertaken by three different agencies; and to determine the relative emphasis accorded to the major components of the development system. It was also intended to arrive at certain positive suggestions with regard to the philosophy, objectives and methods of rural community organization.
5.	Methodology (i.e. sample design, types of data, tools of data collection, analysis of data, etc.)	Three different projects run by three different agencies, one official, the other semi-official, and the third voluntary, were selected. Twentyfive per cent of the households of each of the three villages were studied. Respondents were selected on the basis of stratified random sample—stratified on the basis of their castes, size of land-holding and participation or otherwise in the programme. Case study method supplemented by surveys, evaluation techniques, focussed group interviews, opinion studies and participant observation techniques, was used. Five Schedules, viz., agency schedule, village information schedule, household interview schedule, workers interview schedule and observation recording sheets, were used for collecting data.
6.	Duration of the Project:	15 months (1st November, 1965 to 31st January, 1966)
7.	When sanctioned:	21st August, 1965
8.	Date of commencement:	1st November, 1965

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9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	The project was completed on September 9, 1968 and the final version of the said report was despatched to R.P.C., Planning Commission, on the same date.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 22,805
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970;	Rs. 26,816
12.	General remarks, if any:	As desired by ICSSR, a monograph of the project is being prepared.

PROJECT NO. 10

1.	Title of the Project :	**A Social-Psychological Study of Frustration Among Indian Scientists**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Lucknow University, Lucknow
3.	Project Director;	Dr. Shri Chandra, Reader in Psychology, Lucknow University, Lucknow
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The study aimed at throwing light on the different factors and forces which possibly impede research achievements of scientists and thus account for their frustration. With a view to ascertaining the psycho-dynamics of frustration mechanism, the following hypotheses were proposed to be tested: (1) Incongruence in the authorities may contribute to frustration; (2) Perception of incompetence of authorities may give rise to feelings of frustration; (3) Discrepancy between the achievement and aspiration levels of scientists may be a source of frustration among them; (5) feelings of incompetence on the part of government/authorities may be responsible for frustration; (6) the fact that to social skills and social intelligence are attached greater premium then technical and academic epuipment in matters of selection and promotion of scientists may be conducive to a sense of frustration among them; and (7) the fact that extra scientific considerations weigh with the anthorities in the formulation and financing of research may contribute to frustration among scientists.

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5.	Methodology :	The study covered the scientists, holding a post-graduate degree in science and engaged in universities aud research institutions, selected by random sampling. The selected scientists included in the sample were stratified in three categories. A two-phase sampling design was adopted for the purpose of intensive study. In the larger sample, the information was collected by mailed questionnaire, while in the smaller sample, information was collected by relatively unstructured interviews of the selected scientists and by projective test (TAT). The two major types of evidence i.e. (1) evidence of concomitant variation and (2) the correlation analysis, whenever feasible, were used.
6.	Duration of the Project :	18 months, extended by six months
7.	When sanctioned:	14th October, 1965
8.	Date of commencement :	1.11.1965
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	The project work was completed by the middle of October, 1967.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned :	Rs. 29,400
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1967/70:	Rs. 29,400
12.	General remarks, if any:	The report is being printed.

PROJECT NO. 12

1.	Title of the Project:	**Dimensions of election campaign and electoral behaviour in Fourth General Election in M.P.**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	University of Saugar, Sagar
3.	Project Director:	Prof. A. Avasthi, Professor and Head of Department of Political Science & Public Administration, University of Saugar, Sagar

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4. Scope and objectives of the Project: Salient objectives of the study are: (1) to look into the factors that are responsible for a voter's commitment, besides his party affiliation; (2) to study the impact of campaign on the political choice of voters; (3) to identify non-voters and analyze their socio-economic background and reasons for non-voting; (4) to study the correlates of political participation and to analyze the reasons of participation; and (5) to study the nature of political articulation of the voters i.e. whether the average voter is party-oriented, candidate-oriented or issue-oriented.

5. Methodology: In the first stage, Bhopal administrative division in the state of Madhya Pradesh was selected as the field of study because it seemed to provide several historical, administrative, political and cultural diversities to the advantage of the study and the legislative assembly constituencies in the seven districts of this division were stratified on the basis of being predominently (a) an urban constituency, (b) a rural constituency, or (c) a reserved constituency. In the second stage, a sample of five constituencies—two urban, two rural and one reserved, all in different administrative districts—was randomly drawn. In the third stage, one polling booth was randomly picked up from each selected constituency; and from each booth, on the basis of electoral list, one hundred voters were randomly chosen as respondents for the study.

The data for the study have been collected on the lines of 'Panel-studies'. The respondents have been interviewed on the basis of structured interview schedules in three stages—pre-campaign, post-campaign and post-elections.

6. Duration of the Project: One year, extended by six months

7. When sanctioned: October 31, 1966

8. Date of commencement: November 1, 1966

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9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Report is complete and will be submitted shortly.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 34,083
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 32,060
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 13

1.	Title of the Project:	**Impact of Social Legislation on Social Change—Attitudinal, Behavioral and Material**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi, financed by the R.P.C., Planning Commission, Govt. of India.
3.	Project Director:	Dr. B.B. Chatterjee, Professor of Psychology & Education, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi—Honorary Project Director.
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	To study the impact of recent legislation on two social areas, viz., marriage customs, separation, succession, etc., and untouchability, on the attitudinal, behavioral and material changes, among rural people of Varanasi.
5.	Methodology:	Four villages of Varanasi ordered on the basis of communication facility 50 respondents from each village, selected on the basis of caste, education and economic affluence. A village schedule, a respondent schedule, 3 attitude scales administered. Data statistically analysed.
6.	Duration of the Project:	15 months (Nov. 1, 1966 to Jan. 31, 1968)
7.	When sanctioned:	Oct. 20, 1966
8.	Date of commencement:	Nov. 1, 1966
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	The project was completed on May 21, 1968.

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10. Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 21,700	10.
11. Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 21,700	11.
12. General remarks, if any:	The report is under revision.	12.

PROJECT NO. 14

1. Title of the Project:	**Voting Behaviour: A Study in the Fourth General Election in Uttar Pradesh**	1.
2. Sponsoring Institution:	Lucknow University, Lucknow	2.
3. Project Director:	Dr. Raj Narain, Professor and Head, Psychology-Philosophy Department, Lucknow University, Lucknow	3.
4. Scope and objectives of the Project:	(1) To identify voters and non-voters; (2) To analyse the nature and correlates of political participation; (3) To analyse the nature and correlates of party identification; (4) To discover the effect of the activities of major parties on the voter's shift from one party or candidate to another party or candidate.	4. 5.
5. Methodology:	The study covers three assembly constituencies: one urban, one rural and one reserved. Four villages/wards were selected from each constituency on the basis of population. The selection of 300 voters (respondents) from each constituency was made by random sampling. The data was collected by interview schedules, in three stages—pre-campaign, post-campaign and post-election.	
6. Duration of the Project:	15 months, extended by six months	
7. When sanctioned:	November 26, 1966	6
8. Date of commencement:	December 22, 1966	7
9. Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	First draft report of the project is being revised.	8

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10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 48,200
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 45,000
12.	General remarks, if any :	

PROJECT NO. 15

1.	Title of the Project:	**Study of Voting Behaviour in the Fourth General Election in Rajasthan**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
3.	Project Director:	Dr. S.P. Verma, Professor & Head of the Department of Political Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	To study the voting behaviour and its determinants and causes of non-voting in Rajasthan
5.	Methodology:	The study covers four districts of Jaipur, Kota, Alwar and Churu in Rajasthan which were selected on the basis of political competitiveness. One urban and one rural and reserved constituency from each of the four districts were selected, except from Churu, where in the absence of any predominantly urban constituency, only a rural and reserved constituency was selected. The constituencies were further divided into polling booths and two polling booths were treated as one unit. From each constituency, two units were randomly selected. The randomly selected voters were interviewed in three stages—pre-campaign, post-campaign and post-election.
6.	Duration of the Project :	Fifteen months
7.	When sanctioned:	29.11.66
8.	Date of commencement:	January, 1967

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9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	The first draft of ten chapters is ready, while the two remaining chapters and the summing up are being written. Simultaneously the editing of the first ten chapters is in progress.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 48,200
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 49,943
12.	General remarks, if any :	An additional grant of Rs. 5,000 is needed.

PROJECT NO. 16

1.	Title of the Project:	**Study of Voting Pattern and Behaviour in the Fourth General Election**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Patna University, Patna
3.	Project Director:	Dr. Vishwanath Prasad Varma, Professor & Head of the Department of Political Science and Director, Institute of Public Administration, Patna University, Patna
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project	The main objectives of the study were as follows: (1) To study other factors responsible for commitment besides party affiliation and programme content of election manifestos (i.e. the role of caste affiliation, customary relationship, family ties, village factions, personal loyalties, etc.) (2) To study the impact of campaign i.e. posters, printed literature, public meetings on the political choices of voters. (3) To identify the non-voters and assess their socio-economic background and reasons for un-voting (i.e. information about their past voting behaviour, reasons for their non-voting were assessed). (4) To identify the correlates of political participation and to analyse the reasons of motivations for participation. (5) To study the *extent* of non-committed and nature of 'shifts' that occur among the

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voting population (i.e. proportion of 'non-committed'; the point when and the reasons of change in commitment, if there were any, were studied and also the character of change in commitment).

(6) To study the nature of political articulation of the voters i.e. party-orientation, candidate-orientation and issue-orientation

5. Methodology: 641 voters in the three constituencies of Patna district in South Bihar were interviewed with the help of questionnaires. The voters were interviewed in three stages—pre-campaign, post-campaign and post-election. In carrying out this study, rigorous empirical criteria sponsored by statistical, quantitative and behavioral researches have been employed. The method of participant-observation was also pursued to certain extent.

6. Duration of the Project: 15 months

7. When sanctioned: 23.12.1966

8. Date of commencement: 10th December, 1966

9. Progress of the work till 31.3 1970: Report submitted

10 Total expenditure sanctioned: Rs. 48,200

11. Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970: Rs. 48,200

12. General remarks, if any

PROJECT NO. 17

1. Title of the Project: **A Study of Political Behaviour in Gujarat with Special reference to the Fourth General Election**

2. Sponsoring Institution: Department of Political Science, University School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad

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3. Project Director:	Prof. D.N. Pathak, Professor of Political Science & Director-in-Charge, University School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
4. Scope and objectives of the Project:	The objectives of the proposal are: (1) to study political behaviour in Gujarat in the light of socio-economic infra-structure and cultural determinants of the area, (2) campaign and its impact on electoral behaviour; (3) mass media attitudes and their impact on voting behaviour; (4) micro-analysis of voting behaviour at the level of individual voters with regard to motivations, party images and attempted and effective influences; and (5) identification of the non-voters and the assessment of their socio-economic background and reasons for non-voting.
5. Methodology:	The following main hypotheses were to be tested: (1) Rural voters are more influenced by religious and caste considerations and urban voters by party appeals, press and economic interests; (2) The degree of awareness is dependent upon exposure to communication media; (3) Though voters are influenced by caste considerations, economic interests play an important role in moulding voting behaviour of castes; (4) Voters of minority communities usually vote for the party in power; (5) In rural areas, voters belonging to well-to-do classes are politically more active than voters belonging to economically weaker sections of community; and (6) The support bases of the ruling party are more from people of lower and backward classes.
5. Methodology:	Three assembly constituencies were purposively selected; one assembly constituency each from three groups of urban, rural and reserved constituencies. The survey was conducted in two stages—pre-

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		election and post-election. In all, 698 respondents were randomly selected from these three constituencies. Out of these samples, 611 responded in the pre-election stage and 501 responded in the post-election stage. Questionnaires were administered to these respondents by trained investigators.
6.	Duration of the Project:	15 months, extended by 40 months, to be extended upon June, 1970
7.	When sanctioned:	17th December, 1966
8.	Date of commencement :	1.1.1967
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Report-writing is in its final stage.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 42,570
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 31,500
12.	General remarks, if any :	

PROJECT NO. 18

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Study of the General Elections, Greater Bombay**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Department of Politics, University of Bombay
3.	Project Director :	Dr. Aloo J. Dastur, Professor & Head, Department of Politics and Civics, University of Bombay, Bombay
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The main objectives of the study were as follows: (1) To study other factors responsible for commitment besides party affiliation and programme content of election manifestos (i.e. the role of caste affiliation, customary relationship, family ties, village factions, personal loyalties, etc.)

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(2) To study the impact of campaign i.e. posters, printed literature, public meeting on the political choices of voters.

(3) To identify the non-voters and assess their socio-economic background and reasons for non-voting (i.e. information about their past voting behaviour, reasons for their non-voting were assessed).

(4) To identify the correlates of political participation and to analyse the reasons or motivations for participation.

(5) To study the *extent* of non-committed and *nature* of 'shifts' that occur among the voting population (i.e. proportion of 'non-committed') the point when shift occurs and the reasons of change in commitment, if there were any, were studied and also the character of change in commitment.

(6) To study the nature of political articulation of the voters i.e. party-orientation, candidate-orientation and issue-orientation.

5.	Methodology:	200 voters in each of the three constituencies —Kurla, Thana and Lovegrore—were selected by random sampling. 20% margin was made to cover the gaps in the interviews. The voters were interviewed in three stages—pre-campaign, post-campaign and post-elections.
6.	Duration of the Project :	15 months
7.	When sanctioned:	December, 1966
8.	Date of commencement :	January, 1967
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Draft report has been completed.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 48,200
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 38,851
12.	General remarks, if any :	

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PROJECT NO. 19

1.	Title of the Project	**A Study of Wage Productivity Relationship and its Correlates in Selected Manufacturing Industries**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay
3.	Project Director:	Prof. N.S. Ramaswamy, Director, NITIE
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The Research Project is an attempt of empirical verification of some assumptions regarding the effects of wages on productivity at the plant level and exploration of the relevance of other plant level factors on the productivity of labour. The conclusions arrived at on the completion of this project will be of vital interest to all concerned, with labour productivity at the plant level. The objectives of this research project broadly are (1) to find out whether quantum of wages has any positive effect on the productivity of workers and whether higher wages will increase productivity or not; (2) whether financial-incentive mode of payment has a better effect than flat-type rate of payment on productivity; and (3) the extent to which plant level factors such as labour management relations, organisational pattern, job security and conditions of work, affect productivity, in conjunction with and/or different from wages.
5.	Methodology:	It was proposed to collect data on the labour productivity, mode of payment, industrial relations situation, agricultural structure, job security, conditions of work for a period of six years from 1960 to 1965, leaving out the later period to avoid the recession period. The data is to be collected either directly from the plants or through the consultant agency. In addition, background material on the history, size, nature of product, capital structure, etc. about the plants will also be collected. Since the measure of labour productivity

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		adopted in the study will yield only ranks for different plants, the ranking order by factories for all other variables will be prepared. This rank order will be correlated with the rank orders based on different independent variables.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months, extended by 30 months
7.	When sanctioned:	20th December, 1966 (transferred to NITIE on 22.10.1969)
8.	Date of commencement :	
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Field work has been initiated.
10.	Total expenditure originally sanctioned:	Rs. 41,333
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31st March, 1970:	Rs. 22,461 (Rs. 12,561 through Gujarat Research Society, and Rs. 9,850 through NITIE)
12.	General remarks, if any :	

PROJECT NO. 20

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Psycho-Social Study of Tension in College-going Youth**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Lucknow University, Lucknow
3.	Project Director:	Dr. Shri Chandra, Reader in Psychology, Lucknow University, Lucknow
4.	Scope and objectives of of the Project:	The Study undertakes an empirical examination of the psychological factors that underlie tension in college students. With this aim in view, the following hypotheses were proposed to be tested. (1) tension is higher among students from low and middle income groups than among those from higher income groups. (2) tension is higher among the students with urban background than those coming from rural background.

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(3) lack of clear-cut idea as to the choice of vocation is greater among the high, than among the low, tension group.

(4) lack of communication between students and teachers is greater among students with high tension than among those with low tension.

(5) unfavourable attitude towards (a) political parties, (b) government and (c) university authorities may be conducive to tension among students.

5. Methodology: Ten percent sample was drawn from various colleges in Lucknow on the basis of simple random sampling technique. Information was collected through a questionnaire, drawn with special reference to:

(1) Maslow's S.I. Inventory
(2) Saxena's Adjustment Inventory
(3) Sinha's Anxiety Scale
(4) Personal data
(5) Cantril's Self-Anchoring Scale
(6) Item dealing with goals and opinions of subjects and their attitudes toward authority figures and traditional and modern values
(7) Items relating to communication of the subjects with their teachers

6. Duration of the Project: Originally the duration of the scheme was 22 months. But it was extended from time to time till the end of June, 1970.

7. When sanctioned: 21st December, 1966

8. Date of commencement: October 16, 1967

9. Progress of the work till March 31, 1970: All the data have been collected and analysed.

10. Total expenditure sanctioned: Rs. 45,412

11. Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970: Rs. 39,951

12. General remarks, if any:

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PROJECT NO. 21

1.	Title of the Project:	**Micro-studies of Fourth General Election in Punjab and Haryana**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Punjab University, Chandigarh
3.	Project Director:	Prof. B.S. Khanna, Head, Department of Public Administration, Punjab University, Chandigarh
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project :	It is a 'micro' study with an interdisciplinary approach. It deals with awareness, perceptions, feelings, motivation, attitudes, participation and electoral choice of the voter in regard to the Fourth General Election in three constituencies of Punjab and Haryana. The main objectives of this study are to enquire into (1) extent of voter's awareness about election; (2) relationship between party identification and demographic variables; (3) impact of the campaign on political awareness and on participation in voting; (4) correlates of voting and non-voting; and (5) orientations of voters, i.e. their attitudes towards political parties, candidates and issues.
5.	Methodology:	The survey method has been used in combination with observation and content analysis. The constituencies were chosen on a purposive basis. But within these, a probability sample was taken from persons listed in the official voters' list. This was a two-stage cluster sample, and the respondents, finally selected, were interviewed by trained investigators with the help of schedules. In the statistical analysis, chiefly significance and chi-square tests were used, where needed.
6.	Duration of Project:	December, 1966 to March, 1970
7.	When sanctioned:	December, 1966
8.	Date of commencement:	December, 1966
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Report submitted

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10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 40,300
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.70:	Rs. 39,979
12.	General remarks, if any:	The report is now being revised and prepared for publication.

PROJECT NO. 22

1.	Title of the Project:	**Changing Leadership in a Tribal Society**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Ranchi University, Ranchi
3.	Project Director:	Dr. Lalita Prasad Vidyarthi, University Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The project aims at studying the traditional and transitional patterns of leadership in tribal Bihar on the basis of an intensive study of six sample tribes taken from Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas areas of Bihar viz. the Oraon, Munda, Ho, Santhal, Maler and Birhor. The first four tribes practise settled agriculture, while the remaining two are shifting agriculturists and nomadic hunters, respectively. It also makes a chronological study of tribal rebellions held in different parts of tribal Bihar. The main objectives of this research project are (i) to study the pattern of tribal leadership in the socio-cultural context, (ii) to study the traditional patterns of leadership, (iii) to identify the socio-economic occupational and the demographic characteristics of the emerging tribal leadership, (iv) to study the impact of industrialization and modernisation on the tribal leadership, (v) to study the influence of socio-cultural factors that operate in the functioning of the political parties of the tribals like the Jharkhand, Naga National Council and Adivashi Mahasabha, and (vi) to study the nature, function and organization of tribal leadership as reflected during the general elections.

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5.	Methodology:	The study is based on a sample study of the six tribes taken from different levels of culture. From each tribe, two villages—one least acculturated (traditional type) and the other acculturated—were selected for intensive study, though several other villages of the concerned tribes were also covered for extensive study. The questionnaires, structured and non-structured interviews, participant and non-participant observation methods were employed in collecting the information.
6.	Duration of the Project:	Twenty months
7.	When sanctioned:	30th December, 1966
8.	Date of commencement:	1st February, 1967
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Field work, analysis and tabulation of data have been completed.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 47,700
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 45,355
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 23

1.	Title of the Project:	**Social Dimensions of Intensive Agricultural Development Programmes**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	A.M. Sinha, Institute of Social Studies, Patna
3.	Project Director:	Prof. Sachhidananda, Professor of Sociology, A.M. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	To identify the socio-economic correlates of improved agricultural practices like castes, education, size and nature of family, socio-economic status and land-holding, besides some personal and psychological

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		correlates such as age 'n-achievement', and 'n-affiliation' (ii) to categorize the adopters into first adoptors, early adoptors, later adoptors and laggards, (iii) to discover important channels of communications for agricultural innovations, (iv) to spell out farmers 'evaluations of the role of the change agents, and (v) to find out if the adoption of innovations and consequent economic prosperity have affected the standard of living, level of aspirations and such other important institutions as the caste system.
5.	Methodology:	The study covers three blocks, namely, Mohania (the best in performance), Buxor (the worst in performance), and Kudra (where IADP has not been introduced) in Patna district in South Bihar. The Study has been conducted both as village level and individual farmer level through several methods of data collections and observations. The two-phase—extensive and intensive—study lays emphasis on the performance of the block and individual farmers, and detailed information with a village as a unit. From each of the three blocks, 10 villages were taken up and 24 articulate villagers, who are instrumental in taking decisions on agricultural matters in the family, from each village were selected. The respondents were interviewed. Besides individual and villages, schedules of innovations and of progressive and of conservative farmers were also made.
6.	Duration of the Project	22 months
7.	When sanctioned:	30.12.1966
8.	Date of commencement :	February, 1967
9.	Progress of work till 31.3.1970:	Report completed
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 57,948

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11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 55,157
12.	General remarks, if any:	The report is under evaluation.

PROJECT NO. 24

1.	Title of the Project:	**Problems of Retired People in Greater Bombay**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Bombay
3.	Project Director:	Dr. K.G. Desai
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The Study was confined to retired Executives, Clerks, Secondary Teachers and Primary Teachers, living in Greater Bombay. In addition, a few individuals in these categories, who were about to retire were also interviewed. The focus of the Study was on financial, health and socio-psychological problems faced by the retired people. The term 'socio-psychological problems' included problems of utilising leisure time, the changed relationship with family members and attitudes towards old age.
5.	Methodology:	The Study covered 600 retired Executives, Clerks, Secondary Teachers and Primary Teachers, 225 young family members of retired people, and 100 persons, who were about to retire in the same professions. Separate interview schedules for all the three groups of respondents elicited information on personal and family background, socio-psychological, health and financial problems, leisure time activities, attitude towards old age, younger generations and on the expectations from Government.
6.	Duration of Project:	21 months
7.	When sanctioned:	March, 1967
8.	When commenced:	1.6.1967
9.	Progress of work till 31.3.70:	The report is being stencilled.

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10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 34,150
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 32,162
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 25

1.	Title of the Project :	**Socio-Psychological Factors influencing the Adoption of the Innovation of Starting a Small Industry Unit**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	The Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad
3.	Project Director:	Dr. K.J. Christopher, Director, Extension Education Department, Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	To determine the influence of selected biographical, sociological, and psychological factors on entrepreneurs in their adoption of the innovation of starting a small industry unit. The factors included age, education, family income, own income, employment awareness, experience, contact with influential persons, membership in organisations, adoption propensity, inter-personal trust, risk-taking, need for achievement and level of aspiration. An analysis of the influence of these factors on reasons for starting small industry units and on factors encouraging and discouraging enterpreneurs in starting small industry units was also included within the scope of the study.
5.	Methodology:	A purposive sample comprising only those individuals who have themselves established or have taken a major part in establishing manufacturing units in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was selected. Only such units were studied as had not started production earlier than January 1964 and had been in continuous production for at least six months before the time of investigation under the project.

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		Out of 1,124 units registered with the Directorate of Industries, Government of Andhra Pradesh, only 72 entrepreneurs' units met the criteria finally and the data could be collected from 61 only. Data was collected by the investigators through a questionnaire, eliciting information on more than 57 items. As the sample selected was purposive and not random, probability tests were not applicable. Therefore, the analysis has been made using averages and rank order correlation co-efficients.
6.	Duration of the Project:	Original sanction: 22 months extended by 2 months
7.	When sanctioned:	30.12.1966
8.	Date of commencement:	1.4.1967
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.70:	Project work completed by 31.3.1969
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 37,540
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.70:	Total expenditure incurred till the completion of the project i.e. 30.3.69: Rs. 32,844.80
12.	General remarks, if any:	Report has been revised in the light of the suggestions made by the consultant and is being prepared for publication.

PROJECT NO. 27

1.	Title of the Project:	**Changing Pattern of Rural Leadership in Southern Rajasthan—A survey of selected villages in Udaipur District**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur
3.	Project Director:	Shri P.L. Pareekh, Director, Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur
4.	Scope and objectives of of the Study:	The objectives of the study are (1) to discover the rural leadership patterns and make a cross-sectional study, (2) to determine the socio-economic characteristics of

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rural leadership and important determinants of leadership, (3) to discover, if any, changes are taking place in the pattern of rural leadership, as follows (i) in the recruitment, characteristics and orientation of community leadership, (ii) in their functions and objectives, (iii) in their influence, behaviour and power, (4) to determine the socio-cultural orientations, values, norms and expectations of the leaders and masses with special emphasis on any discrepancies between those of rural folk and those of community leaders, Government officials and politicians, (5) to evaluate the leader as educator, innovator, social harmoniser and stimulator of productions, and (6) to suggest ways to achieve plan goals more effectively through the emerging leaders.

5. Methodology: The study has been conducted in two phases, extensive survey at the village level for plentification, and an intensive survey at the individual level. Information has been collected through questionnaires, personal observations and discussions. Case studies were also conducted in some cases.

The project covers two Panchayat Samities in the district of Udaipur, one belonging to tribal society and the other to the non-tribal society. From each Panchayat Samiti, six villages were selected and from each Panchayat village, a random sample of 10% of the households was made.

6. Duration of the Project: 19 months

7. When sanctioned: 4th January, 1967

8. Date of commencement: March, 1967

9. Progress of the work till 31.3.1970: Draft report nearing completion

10. Total expenditure sanctioned: Rs. 44,189

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11. Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.70:

12. General remarks, if any:

PROJECT NO. 28

1. Title of the Project: **Study of Labour Market in Ahmedabad -Baroda Industrial Region of Gujrat State**

2. Name of the Institution: Indian Institute of Management, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad

3. Project Director: Prof. R.C. Goyal, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

4. Scope and objectives of the Study: The objectives of the study are (1) to examine current employment trends and the exployment situation during the past five years, (2) to review the activities of the employment services, vocational training and technical education programmes of the State and Central Govts. and employers, in the context of present supply of the technical including scientific personnel and skilled personnel, (4) to make an appraisal of the available labour market information and workers' awareness of job-opportunities, (5) to make an attempt to measure the degree of worker-commitment, (6) to determine the extent and patterns of labour mobility—both occupational and geographical in various occupational classifications of the skilled and technical personnel in various occupational categories, and (7) to try to locate and identify various constraints and incentives operative in the regional market.

5. Methodology: The study is an empirical one based on primary data collected by means of questionnaires in the Ahmedabad-Baroda industrial region of Gujarat State. These questionnaires were used--one for industrial establishments, one for workers, and one for eliciting opinions from Managers of industrial establishments. Data were also

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		gathered from training institutions, employment exchanges, Directorate of Industries, Chief Inspector of Factories and others. Other information has been compiled on the basis of census reports.
6.	Duration of the Project:	18 months
7.	When sanctioned:	6th January, 1967
8.	Date of commencement:	14th August, 1967
9.	Progress of the Project:	Project report submitted in 1969
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 53,100
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.70:	Rs. 53,100
12.	General remarks, if any:	The report is under evaluation.

PROJECT NO. 29

1.	Title of Project:	**The Role of Weekly Markets in Tribal, Rural & Urban Setting**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona
3.	Project Director:	Dr. (Mrs.) Irawati Karve
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The study attempts to examine, not only the interactions of buyers and sellers as individuals, but also as members of the larger society made up of three elements, namely, the tribal, the peasant and the urban. It is also a study of individuals as members of various castes. The study aims at finding out the role of weekly markets in the tribal, rural and urban settings under the conditions of directed or autonomous change.
5.	Methodology:	The study has been limited to the Baglan Taluka of Nasik District in Maharashtra, which has tribal population with rural orientation and urban centres close by,

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		covers four weekly markets—two in rural areas and two in tribal settings. Another market, Satana (the Taluka Town), has also been covered, though no intensive study of this market was made because it is only a source of supply to tribal, rural and urban population.
6.	Duration of the Project:	18 months
7.	When sanctioned:	7th January, 1967
8.	Date of commencement:	February, 1967
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Final report submitted
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 27,660
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 18,523
12.	General remarks, if any:	The report is under evaluation.

PROJECT NO. 30

1.	Title of the Project:	**Administration of Development Programmes at District, Block and Village Levels**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Osmania University, Hyderabad
3.	Project Director:	Dr. Mohammed Abdul Muttalib, Professor & Head, Department of Public Administration, Osmania University, Hyderabad
4.	Scope and ojbectives of the Project:	The objectives of the study are (1) to scan the extent of change in the organisation and role of Services in the district consequent upon planned development and democratic decentralisation; (2) to examine the pattern of relationship, attitudes and behaviour of the elective and permanent functionaries, and the extent to which they have been conducive

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to successful implementation of the development programme; and (3) to analyse the deficiencies in the district organisation with a view to examining specifically whether the structure and skills available in the existing services are development-oriented, and suggest ways and means for improvement. The scope of enquiry relates to agricultural production programmes comprising the following areas:—distribution of fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides, and minor irrigation programmes. For proper appreciation of adaptation of district administration to meet the changing needs the following hypotheses have been tested:

(1) Persistence of hierarchical structure of administrative machinery, red-tapism, and dilatory procedures have been responsible for non-adherence to the time schedule, and the non-accomplishment of tasks, targets and objectives within the scheduled duration.

(2) Domination of generalist Administratrators has been responsible for the unsatisfactory implementation of development programmes.

(3) Undue pressures from vested interests have caused failures in programme implementation in accordance with the spirit and the purpose originally envisaged.

(4) Existing unhappy pattern of relationship, attitudes and behaviour of the elective and permanent functionaries have resulted in unsatisfactory implementation of development programmes.

5. Methodology:

The study covers two districts, i.e., Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh, and Aurangabad in Maharashtra. Although these districts are situated in the backward regions of the respective States, they are rated as comparatively advanced in respect of agricultural production, social conditions relating to literacy, and general performance of Panchayati Raj bodies. From each district two blocks, one advanced and other backward, and two villages from each block,

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		one advanced and other backward, were selected. To test validity of the hypotheses official records, structured and unstructured interviews, and participant observations were employed. The empirical basis for study is about 450 questionnaires filled out by respondents consisting of officials and elected functionaries at the State and district levels and in Panchayat Samitis and villagers actually involved in agricultural administration, besides farmers selected on a random basis from each of the selected villages.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months, extended by 17 months
7.	When sanctioned:	17th June, 1967
8.	Date of commencement:	
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Project has been completed. The report is being drafted.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 53,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 53,000
12.	General remarks, if any:	Project was dealayed because of Telangana agitation.

PROJECT NO. 31

1.	Title of the Project:	**Organisation and Working of Select Utility Services and the Level of Satisfaction among the Citizens of Lucknow Municipal Corporation: A Case Study**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Lucknow University, Lucknow
3.	Project Directors:	(1) Prof. R.B. Das, Professor & Head, Department of Public Administration, Lucknow University (2) Dr. D.P. Singh, Professor, Department of Public Administration, Lucknow University, Lucknow

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4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	Corporations in the KAVAL towns, which were created in 1960, completed their first term in 1969. There have been considerable divergent opinions about successful functioning of the corporation under the elected representatives. Though the scope of activities of these Corporations is very wide, the present study was limited to the main activities like housing, water supply, removal of rubbish and night soil and maintenance of municipal markets. The broad objectives of the study were (i) to assess the achievements of the Corporation in the field of these services; (ii) to assess the level of consumers' satisfaction with the services and to investigate the causes of dissatisfaction; and (iii) to suggest measures to increase efficiency and economy in the operation of these services. Later on, the study of problems relating to "Removal of Rubbish and Night Soil" and "Maintenance of Municipal Markets" was dropped on account of non-availability of authoritative information.
5.	Methodology:	The study is based on the records including statements, proceedings of the Corporation meetings and its Committees, and other published or unpublished reports, discussions with officials engaged in the maintenance of the selected services, corporators, citizens, tenants of the Corporation houses and the experts. The four categories of respondents, i.e. officials of the Corporation, corporators, tenants and the citizens, were interviewed with different questionnaires. While the corporators and other citizens were selected on the basis of random sampling, the tenants were stratified on the basis of Middle-Income Group, Low-Income Group and Slum-Clearance-Housing Schemes.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months, extended up to February 28, 1970
7.	When sanctioned:	January 17, 1967
8.	Date of Commencement	March 10, 1967

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9.	Progress of the work till March 31, 1970:	The Report has been finalised and is being cyclostyled.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 45,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.70:	Rs. 43,977
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 32

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Psychological Study of Intergenerational Conflict in the Indian Family**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Department of Psychology and Philosophy, Lucknow University, Lucknow
3.	Project Director:	Dr. Ram Murti Loomba, Reader, Department of Psychology and Philosophy, Lucknow University, Lucknow
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	To investigate the nature, the intensity, the manifestations and the handling of intergenerational conflict in the Indian family
5.	Methodology:	The tools for data collection consist of (1) a 'Generations Questionnaire' for the study of various aspects of generation consciousness and inter-generation attitudes, relationships and conflicts, (2) a Thematic Apperception Test specially designed for a projective study of intergeneration relationships, and (3) a Conflict Intensity Scale specially constructed for scoring of responses to the above Thematic Apperception Test for the degree of intensity of intergeneration conflict. The investigation could therefore be broadly divided into a questionaire study, a projective study and an attitude scale study. The sample of population investigated consisted of 200 urban and 200 rural families for the questionnaire study, and 210 urbvr and 210 rural families for the projectan study and attitude scale study. One olide and one younger member from eaoh

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family was selected to strike a fair balance in the respondents. The data consisted of the responses of the sample to the tools described above. These have been analysed qualitatively and quantitatively to yield conclusions about the grievances of each generation against the other, the parties in intergeneration in the Indian family, the areas of their conflict, the causes of this conflict, its manifestations and effects and the techniques of handling it and its effects.

6.	Duration:	18 months (extended upto August, 1969)
7.	Date of sanction:	31st January, 1967
8.	Date of commencement:	
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Part of the report is ready in a finally typed form; the remaining part is ready in a draft form but needs revision and some rewriting.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 68,145
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 61,276
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 33

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Study of the Conflict of Generations**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Allahabad University
3.	Project Director:	Prof. Durganand Sinha, Head of the Department of Psychology, Allahabad University
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	Analysis of the levels of areas of intergenerational differences and conflicts may reflect itself in different areas or spheres which may also be indicative of its intensity. For example, the present generation and the older generation have different perceptions of specific patterns of behaviour like fashions in dress, and various modes of social be-

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haviour. This may be called the level of specific behaviour pattern. Secondly, the level may be a little deeper, reflecting in differentials in typical perceptions and reactions to various contemporary socio-political events and incidents. Thirdly, differences may exist in social attitudes towards religion, marriage, divorce, property, family, and other political institutions. Lastly, there may be more fundamental differences on the level of goals, aspirations and values. By using different kinds of survey techniques, structured, non-structured as well as specially designed projective tests, the level and the extent of gap between the two generations could be ascertained.

Certain specific areas, which have been specially kept in view for investigation, are (1) aspirations and expectancies of different generations and the time-span of their perceived fulfilment, (2) differences in life goals, (3) reactions to parents, authority, and the opposite sex, (4) perception of family span, (5) reactions to frustrating situations, (6) determination of moral and ethical code and reactions to certain situations calculated to elicit moral judgment, (7) differences in hero-image and perception of "great" figures, and (8) determination of the pattern of need structure of the two generations.

5. Methodology:

The study was conducted at Allahabad. Three hundred students below 25 years of age (stratified as rural and urban according to the places of their normal residence) were selected for the sample. In addition, three hundred individuals belonging to teaching profession stratified by two age groups below 25 and above 40 as also by type of employing institutions (University, College and Schools) were selected in the other set of sample. Structure questionnaire was designed to collect information on the above variables including personal data, such as family income, educational background and parents' occupation, etc.

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		Perceptual and attitudinal differences are being analysed.
6.	Duration of the Project:	18 months (Extension granted upto 31st July, 1970)
7.	When sanctioned:	31st January, 1967
8.	Date of commencement:	10th August, 1967
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	The report writing is in progress. Four sections and the introductory chapters are ready. Four sections of analysis have to be written.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 36,130
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 35,155.26
12.	General remarks, if any:	Part of the report has been completed. The entire report is expected to be ready by the end of July, 1970.

PROJECT NO. 34

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Study of the Developing Party System in Nagpur in the context of Fourth General Election**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Nagpur University, Nagpur
3.	Project Director:	Shri V.S. Murti, Department of Political Science & Public Administration, Nagpur University, Nagpur
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The project aims at styding the elections from different vantage points in the political process. It studies the voting behaviour of all the citizens in Nagpur including women voters, elite and non-voters. The project also examines the roles of (1) party leadership, (2) link leadership, (3) candidates, (4) campaign workers, and (5) party members, besides the election process.
5.	Methodology:	Systematic sampling design has been used in the project. The data was obtained from the records, interviews and observa-

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		tions. Chi-square distribution, correlation analysis, limited factor analysis, scales, percentages and averages have been employed for the analysis of data.
6.	Duration of the Project	12 months, extended by 25 months
7.	When sanctioned:	23rd March, 1967
8.	Date of commencement	15th May, 1967
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Three out of eight sub-reports have been completed and submitted.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 24,050
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 21,503
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 36

1.	Title of the Project:	**Voting Behaviour in India, with special reference to Fourth General Election**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Indian Institute of Public Administration, Ring Road, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi
3.	Project Directors:	(1) Prof. N. Srinivasan, Professor of Political Science, IIPA, New Delhi (2) Prof. V. Subramaniam, Professor of Public Administration, IIPA (at present Professor of Public Administration, University of Lusaka, Zambia)
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The objectives of the study are (1) to identify the correlates of political participation and the reasons for voting for a particular political party; (2) to study the factors responsible for commitment and voting for a particular political party; (3) to study the nature of political articulation of the voters; (4) to study the impact of election campaign on the voters' choice; (5) to identify the non-voters and analyse their socio-economic background; and

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(6) to compare Indian voting behaviour with that of some advanced western democracies.

5. Methodology:

The basic unit surveyed was an assembly constituency. The selection of the units was purposive and was based on the criterion of political competitiveness. The competetiveness of a constituency was assessed by the regional project directors on the basis of a probable degree of competition in consultation with local political parties and past record of voting in these constituencies. The survey included only seven States—U.P., Punjab, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh—and had not covered the whole of India as indicated in the title.

The villages were selected by systematic sampling with a random start from the list of villages arranged in an ascending order of size on the basis of their population in the census of 1961. Four villages from rural and four from reserved constituencies were selected in all States except Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh where six or seven villages were chosen due to the small size of their villages. In an urban constituency, six polling booths were randomly selected. A five percent sample of the voters in the electoral register in the villages and booths was selected but subject to a minimum of 600 voters for the three types of constituencies put together. The actual selection of respondents was by the method of systematic sampling with a random start. The total sample comprised of 5,004 respondents. They were interviewed on three occasions; four weeks, and one week, before and a fortnight after the election. Questionnaires were designed to elicit information on the respondents' socio-economic background, the level of political information, the extent of exposure to various campaign techniques, their image of political parties, pressures exercised on them to influence their choice, the nature

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		of their political articulation, the reasons for their voting, etc.
6.	Duration of the Project:	10 months
7.	When sanctioned:	25th July, 1967
8.	Date of commencement:	16th August, 1967
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Report completed and submitted
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 50,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 50,000
12.	General remarks, if any:	The report is under evaluation

PROJECT NO. 37

1.	Title of the Project:	**Cooperatives—A New Social Group**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona
3.	Project Director:	Dr. (Mrs.) Irawati Karve
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The main objective of the study is to find out whether the cooperatives, as a new social institution, have been able to bring about a change and revitalize the traditional social order. The study is two-fold: one, the purely academic perspective to be gained in analysing planned social change and second, to find out whether the necessary change in traditional mores/structures has occurred to bring about a new mode of behaviour. The Project also studies the interaction between a traditional social structure and the new institution of the cooperatives. Lastly, the study examines whether the cooperatives have emerged as a new social group, in the strict sociological sense, with other institutions.

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5.	Methodology	The project employed two-stage sampling procedure: the first stage being the sample selection of societies, and the second stage being the selection of individual farms within each society. The study covered, in all, 30 typically agriculture-based co-operative societies, i.e. collective and joint farming societies, dairy and lift irrigation societies, besides one sugar factory. The selection of individuals was made by random sampling at the rate of 5 respondents per society from within societies having membership of less than 100 and 10 from others, except, however, for the sugar factory where the selection of 30 respondents was made by random sampling. The information was mostly collected through separate structured questionnaires.
6.	Duration of the Project :	12 months
7.	When sanctioned:	17.1.1968
8.	Date of commencement:	January, 1968
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	The collection of data and analysis is complete.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 26,700
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 19,700
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 38

1.	Title of the Project:	**Attitudes and Motives of Bureaucrats in Relation to Development**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Banaras Hindu University, Banaras
3.	Project Director:	Dr. Surendra Kumar Srivastava, Malaviya Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The project attempts to study, in the context of the new role assigned to the

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bureaucrats as agents of planned development, (1) the organisation and operation of bureaucracy; (2) the attitudes, values and roles of the bureaucrats; (3) the interactional role of bureaucrats with clientele; (4) the performance of bureaucrats in two eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh: and finally (5) to evolve a set of safeguards against misuse of power, corruption and irresponsibility on the part of bureaucrats and indifference, corruption and over-dependence on the Government on the part of clientele.

5. Methodology: The study covers the districts of Varanasi and Azamgarh; one agriculturally progressive and the other tardy. Two blocks in each district were again selected on the same criterion. Census, purposive and stratified sampling and multi-State sampling have been employed in the project. Data used in the study have mainly been collected from the primary sources, but these secondary sources have also been exploited. The respondents, both officials, were interviewed with separate schedules. Observation method was also employed to some extent. The statistical analysis was made at percentage and Chi-square levels, and sometimes on the level of co-efficients of correlation.

6. Duration of the Project: 12 months, extended by 6 months

7. When sanctioned: 6.2.1968

8. Date of commencement: December, 1968

9. Progress of the work till 31.3.1970: Data has been collected and nearly half of the first draft of the Report has been completed.

10. Total expenditure sanctioned: Rs. 39,035

11. Total expenditure incurred up to 31.3.1970: Rs. 33,317

12. General remarks, if any:

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PROJECT NO. 39

1. Title of the Project: **Functioning of Bureaucracy in the District with particular reference to Agricultural Development and Attitudes and Motives of the Bureaucrats in relation to Development**

2. Sponsoring Institution: Gandhian Institute of Studies, Rajghat, Varanasi

3. Project Director: Dr. I.N. Tiwari, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Rajghat, Varanasi

4. Scope and objectives of the Project: The project aims at studying (a) the bureaucratic machinery in the district; its structure of power relationship and its functions in relation to agricultural production, (b) the bureaucrat, his social background, training, his attitudes, belief systems and motivations, his levels of aspiration and achievement motivation, his role perception and his attitude towards political bureaucrats, technocrats and clientele, and (c) the transactional role of bureaucrats. The Study will also evaluate the performance of bureaucrats of different types—coercive, utilitarian, normative; and the contribution of his responsibility, loyalties compliances in his performance. The study will assess the extent of responsibility of the bureaucratic machine and the personnel in the existing state of agricultural development.

5. Methodology: The study is primarily based on empirical evidence collected from the field, and has been supplemented, where necessary, by the records in the districts and blocks. The major orientation of the study is interdisciplinary. While mainly depending upon interviews used in social surveys, the project also makes a few case-studies in depth. Study of process records has also been undertaken.

The study covers one district in each of the states of West Bengal and Bihar. From each district, three blocks in each district

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		were selected, one which has good record of agricultural production, another which has poor, and the third middling.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months
7.	When sanctioned:	9th February, 1968
8.	Date of commencement:	1.4.1968
9.	Progress of work till 31.3.1970:	Five chapters of the report have been finalised.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 41,574
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 36,074
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 40

1.	Title of the Project:	**Functioning of Bureaucracy in a District of Gujarat**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Centre for Regional Development Studies, Surat
3.	Project Director:	Dr. I.P. Desai, Project Director Dr. Ramashraya Roy, Joint Director
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The purpose of the project is to study the role of bureaucracy in agricultural development in Mehsana District in Gujarat State with special reference to the role, qualities of the elected leaders and of the administrators, and the nature of inter-action between political leaders and administrators.
5.	Methodology:	The selection of Mehsana District, a very backward district 20 years ago, has been made because of its remarkable agricultural progress and for the existing satisfactory relationship between its political leaders and administrators. The selection of three Talukas has been made keeping in view the scale of development, i.e. Vizapur (high), Siddhapur (medium), Harij (low). The

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		study is based on direct interviews of 58 officials, 75 non-officials and 36 farmers.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months
7.	When sanctioned:	13th February, 1968
8.	Date of commencement:	15th June, 1968
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Completed
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 22,785
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 22,785
12.	General remarks, if any:	The Report of the Project is under evaluation.

PROJECT NO. 41

1.	Title of the Project:	**Functioning of Bureaucracy in the Districts of Maharashtra with special reference to Agricultural Development and Attitudes and Motives of the Bureaucrats in relation to Development**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona
3.	Project Director:	Dr. Y. B. Damle, Deccan College, Poona
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The main objectives of the study are to analyse and evaluate the patterns of interaction of the three systems—the bureaucracy or the civil service at the district level, especially the complex of Panchayati Raj comprising Zilla Parishad at the district level, the Panchayat Samiti at the Taluka level, and the Village Panchayat, non-officials and the farmers at the village level and to supply the functioning of the bureaucracy as an agency of development.
5.	Methodology:	The study covers the districts of Kolaba and Poona in Maharashtra which have different political parties in power and have

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		different crop patterns. In each of these districts, two development blocks—one good and another bad as far as index of development work through the district administration is concerned—were sampled for field work. The quantum of sample was restricted to 75 farmers from each of the four development blocks, while all the officials (296) and non-officials (166) in those blocks were selected for administering the schedules. In addition to the information collected through these schedules data was also obtained through interviews, observations made at meetings of Panchayat Samitis, Zilla Parishads, as also from the relevant official records.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months, extended by 12 months
7.	When sanctioned:	14.2.1968
8.	Date of commencement:	16.9.1968
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Most of the data have been collected and processed. The drafting of the report has been taken in hand.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 30,114
11.	Total expenditure incurred up to 31.3.1970:	Rs. 24,667

PROJECT NO. 43

1.	Title of the Project;	**Bureaucracy and Economic Development in the District**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
3.	Project Director:	Dr. K.K. Singh
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project	The project aims at studying (1) the administrative organisation, (2) the relationship between the appointed officials and the elected members of the Panchayat

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		Institutions, and (3) the factors that determine the official functionaries' perception of these problems, their job satisfaction, and their role identification.
5.	Methodology:	The study was conducted at the district and block levels, and covered the district and block level officials and village level workers of each of the selected blocks besides members of the Zilla Parishads, Kshetra Samitis and important persons belonging to political parties and voluntary organization in each district. In all, there were 252 official and 159 non-official respondents in the districts of Almora, Kanpur, Meerut, Saharanpur, Sitapur, Lucknow, Ballia and Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh. Apart from interviews based on structured questionnaire, certain key district officials and leaders were separately interviewed in depth.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months
7.	When sanctioned:	4th March, 1968
8.	Date of commencement:	1st July, 1968
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Analysis of the data is complete.
10.	Total expenditure Sanctioned:	Rs. 40,872
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 31,009
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 44

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Comparative Study of the Rural, Urban and Tribal Students of Madhya Pradesh**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	University of Saugor, Sagar
3.	Project Director:	Dr. Jai Prakash, Reader, Department of Psychology, University of Saugor
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The project aims at making a comparative study of the nature and distribution of

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		abilities of rural, urban and tribal students in different regions of M.P. The study will also examine the interest patterns and the environmental variables of the student population which can help explore the possibilities of a scientific and objective educational and vocational planning.
5.	Methodology:	Data have been collected in respect of 26 sub-groups of urban, rural and tribal students, mainly on their abilities and interest patterns in the districts of Raipur, Indore, Gwalior, Khandwa and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh with special reference to Jalota's Group General Mental Ability Test, Chatterjee's and Mukherjee's Non-Language Test of Verbal Intelligence Form 768, Chatterjee's Non-Language Preference Record and Biographical Questionnaire.
6.	Duration of the Project:	20 months
7.	When sanctioned:	4th March, 1968
8.	Date of commencement.	May, 1968
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Report is being written.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 44,310
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 39,880
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 45

1.	Title of the Project:	**Slums and Urban Development—A Case Study**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Department of Sociology, University of Bombay, Bombay

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3.	Project Director:	Dr. A.R. Desai, Professor & Head of the Departmnt of Sociology, Bombay University, Bombay
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The study aims at presenting a comprehensive sociological portrait of a slum in Bombay. The main points dealt with are (a) the growth of the area into a slum; (b) socio-economic background of present residents; (c) housing and amenities; (d) health, education and recreation; (e) general patterns of living; (f) tensions and conflicts within the area; (g) attitudes and aspirations of residents; and (h) willingness to shift to a new area.
5.	Methodology:	The sample consists of 300 households selected on a random basis from a slum area. From each household, the principal earning member (and where there are no earners, the head) and the senior lady member were interviewed with a schedule. Besides, prominent leaders of the slum, school teachers, doctors and such other knowledgeable persons around the slum area were specially interviewed. Another source of data collection was through group interviews conducted in various parts of the slums to cover those who have been left out of the sample.
6.	Duration of the Project:	18 months (from July, 1968 to Dec., 1969) extended to June, 1970
7.	When sanctioned:	4th March, 1968
8.	Date of commencement :	8th July, 1968
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Half of the Report has been written
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 52,750
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 37,015
12.	General remarks, if any:	

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PROJECT NO. 46

1.	Title of the Project:	**Study of Mid-Term Election, 1969**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Rajpur Road, Delhi
3.	Project Director:	Dr. Ramashraya Roy
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The project aims at studying (1) whether the roots of political instability caused by end of one party dominance in February 1969 mid-term elections, lie in the consciousness of the voters or not, (2) extent to which the voters mainfest a "modern" outlook, (3) predisposition of the voters to participate in political activities, (4) classification of voters according to their extent of participation in the act of voting, and (5) factors impinging upon the voting decision.
5.	Methodology:	The selection of respondents was based on a four-stage sample process. The first stage consisted of clustering of districts in each State according to the population size of the district and the selection of the requisite number of districts allotted to each State. The second stage consisted of a random selection of assembly constituencies from each district. In the third stage, two polling stations were randomly selected from each constituency. The last stage consisted of selecting, with the help of a random number table, respondents from voters' list on the principle of probability proportionate to size. In order to comprehend the nature and inter-actional process of historical and contextual factors for a meaningful analysis of voting behaviour, constituency case studies were conducted. Since the interactions between social and political process in the constituencies differ according to the nature of party competitions, a typology consisting of our types of constituencies—Congress-Congress, Congress-Opposition, Opposition-Congress and Opposition-Opposition—was devised.

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6.	Duration of the Project:	20 months
7.	When sanctioned:	14.10.1969
8.	Date of commencement	February, 1969
9.	Progress of work till 31.3.1970:	Field work, coding and analysis of the data, including some cross tabulations, have been completed. First drafts of constituency studies have also been completed.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 70,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 56,577
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 47

1.	Title of the Project:	**Analysis of Data on Motivation and Level of Aspiration of Villagers**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Allahabad University, Allahabad
3.	Project Director:	Prof. Durganand Sinha, Professor of Psychology, Allahabad Univrsity, Allahabad
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	Further analysis of data gathered in connection with a project on motivation and level of aspiration of villagers which has already been published in the form of a book entitled 'Indian Villages in Transition'. It is proposed to a make the following analysis. (i) The relationship of socio-economic status, amount of land-holding, caste, education and a few other variables with the level of motivation and aspiration of villagers; (ii) To put the tests used to factor analysis; and (iii) To study if, due to efflux of time of 5½ to 6 years, there has been a shift in the moti-

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		vation and aspiration of villagers and to analyse the nature of the shift.
5.	Methodology (i.e., sample design, types of data, tools of data collection, analysis of data, etc.):	About 67% of the original sample, e.g. some 3000 villagers have been retested with the help of the tests and interviews.
6.	Duration of the Project:	Three months
7.	When sanctioned:	14th October, 1969
8.	Date of commencement:	1st December, 1969
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	The data have been gathered and factor analysis has been completed. The means and standard deviations of the various motivation scores of different sub-groups have also been calculated.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 4,620
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 2,828
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 48

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Study of the Slogan of Separate State by Tribals of South Gujarat**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Centre for Regional Development Studies, Surat
3.	Project Director:	Dr. I.P. Desai
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The objective of the study was to assess the strength of the demand for Adivasi autonomous State and the social forces behind it. It is a sort of a bird's-eye-survey of the demand for Adivasi State and the agitation for it in the four districts of South Gujarat

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		with a view to formulating specific problems for further research.
5.	Methodology:	In addition to direct observation by way of attending the conferences and the meetings, more than 100 respondents from different fields such as political workers, social workers, missionaries, Panchayat heads, M.P.s and M.L.A.s were interviewed. The interviews were open-ended but covered the views of the respondents on the rise of demand for a separate State, present position and future of the agitation, the strata behind it, the weight and influence of some sections such as landholders and educated people. The analysis is not quantitative, but aims at identifying the social forces behind the demand and the role of various political and social groups.
6.	Duration of the Project:	Six months
7.	When sanctioned:	16th October, 1969
8.	Date of commencement:	1st Decembr, 1969
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	The report is being written.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 15,280
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 10,286
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 49

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Study of the Forms of Protest by Young Dissenters in Indian Universities**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Rajghat, Varanasi

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3. Project Director:	Prof. Sugata Dasgupta, Professor of Sociology and Social Work, Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi
4. Scope and objectives of the Project:	The project aims at (1) studying the immediate causes of violent behaviour outcomes of students' protests and the various factors contributing to it; (2) examining the alternative forms of students' protests; more precisely to examine if violent behaviour outcomes were inevitable or these could have been avoided through the initiative of any or of all those concerned, viz., student leaders, non-partisan students, university authorities, political parties and their student 'fronts' and agents of law and administration; (3) studying the motivations and role of the key actors in 'incident' under investigation (e.g. the role of ideologies or other stimuli recognised by the dissenters); (4) studying attitudes of the students' leaders about various forms of social and political action, agitations, protests, violence, non-violence etc. as they impinge on the problems under investigation; and (5) studying if in the development of specific cases of 'student dissent' when violence occurs, alternative forms of non-violent protest lie germane; and if possible (6) to discover the 'structures' of permissible forms of protests which may perform similar or near similar functions as those now prevalent seek to do.
5. Methodology:	The study did not presuppose a rigid sample design. The investigation relates to the 'crisis' situation which manifested in the Presidency College of Calcutta University and the Banaras Hindu University which have been selected. However, once the key actors were identified in the process of reconstructing the sequence of events, a cross section of the actors was to be covered for unstructured interviews. Roughly 50 'key actors' were interviewed in two universities, besides a cross section of "knowledgeable" persons in and outside universities. Tools and sources

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		of data collection were (1) interview guide; (2) administrative intelligence reports; (3) the press; and (4) hand-bills and other propaganda materials. The data will be analysed according to the case procedure.
6.	Duration of the Project:	One year
7.	When sanctioned:	October 16, 1969
8.	Date of commencement:	May 1, 1969
		Note: (The project was intially negotiated with the U.G.C. but it was later transferred to the ICSSR which formally approved it in October, 1969. However, the Hony. Director had already started working on it since May 1, 1969.)
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	One of the case studies has already been completed. Data collection for the other studies has also been completed.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 13,500
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 11,486
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 50

1.	Title of the Project:	**Publication of Basic Source Materials relating to the 19th Century Indian Economic History**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi
3.	Project Director:	Dr. (Smt.) Dharma Kumar
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	Publication of basic materials on Indian Economic History

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5.	Methodology (i.e., sample design, types of data, collection, analysis of data, etc.):	Not applicable
6.	Duration of the Project:	Three Years
7.	When sanctioned:	February 7, 1970
8.	Date of commencement:	July 16, 1969
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	(i) A general survey of the archives of the Survey of India dealing with the economic history of India in the early nineteenth century has been made. (ii) A check list has been compiled of the 500 volumes known as Memoirs, containing a mass of statistical information. A subject index was prepared. Detailed contents were compiled in particular of the volumes dealing with areas in Madras, Mysore and Kerala, together with a concordance list. (iii) For obtaining a reasonably clear picture of the regions figuring in the above materials what seemed initially necessary was to combine the evidence furnished by the first two types of records indicated above (viz., Khanashumari and descriptive memoirs) and then to fill in any possible lecunae in them, where called for, by means of information collected from other sources. As it was not practicable to deal with all the regions simultaneously, it was arranged to select a single area for special study during the year under report. The area which seemed to be ideal for this purpose was that known as the Ceded Districts, for which complete records could be collected in a comparatively short time. (iv) Earliest Khanashumari records of 29 of the 38 Taluks (period: 1805-1812) have been traced. Those traced out (constituting 48 big statements) have been transcribed, compared with originals and made ready for use.

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		Likewise descriptive memoirs of all these 38 Taluks have been located and no less than 30 of them have been transcribed. They are in the process of being compared with their originals.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 58,200
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 7,500
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 51

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Study of the Educational Administration in Zilla Parishads in Maharashtra**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	University of Poona, Poona
3.	Project Director:	Dr. N.R. Inamdar, Department of Politics and Public Administration, Poona University, Poona
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The functions of administration of primary education and inspection over secondary schools were transferred from District School Boards to Zilla Parishads in 1961-62. The Study aims at reviewing the effect of this change-over on the qualitative and quantitative aspects of primary education. The following hypotheses have been taken up for deep probing: (1) The Zilla Parishads have been able to tackle the expansion of primary education, but the quality of education, judged on the basis of pupils' attendance, wastage in examinations, provision of school-buildings and equipment, etc., has suffered; (2) At least in the initial years after the inception of the Zilla Parishads, interference from the elected office-bearers and other popular elements was keenly brought to bear on educational administration, especially matters like teachers' transfers, resulting in dislocation of stable functioning of

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schools and other aspects of educational administration;

(3) Harmonious relationship between the educational administrators and the generalists depends on personal factor as on the atmosphere of understanding among the elected office-bearers and other popular elements in the Zilla Parishads;

(4) The Zilla Parishads have been slack in regard to the inspection and supervision arrangements, as the identity of the educational officials is completely lost due to the dominance of the elected element; and

(5) Financially, the Zilla Parishads have been solely dependent on the State Government for the implementation of the educational programmes and they have not been able to find out resources commensurate with the functions entrusted to them.

5. Methodology: Statistical information pertaining to various aspects of primary education as are under operation in thirteen Talukas of Poona district has been collected for all the years since the "change-over". The information regarding norms and prescribed procedures has also been collected. Discussions with officials of Department of education, staff members and trainees of State Institute of Education and office-bearers in the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis, in addition to teachers and educationists, were held with the help of prepared questionnaires to elicit their views. Personal visits to some village schools have also been made. The project will cover a sample of parents and all the teachers of two villages.

6. Duration of the Project: 12 months

7. When sanctioned: 26th October, 1969

8 Date of commencement: 1st February, 1970

9. Progress of the work till 31.3.1970: Tentative findings have been made on the basis of information available.

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10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 19,377
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 4,465
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 52

1.	Title of the Project:	**Area Study in Social Changes and Intercommunity Relations: A Study of Socio-economic Changes among the Hill Tribes of Kameng and their Relations with Plain's People**
3.	Project Director:	Prof. Goswami, Head, Department of Anthropology, Gauhati University, Gauhati
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The project envisages investigation of the social and economic changes among some tribal communities of NEFA, namely, Sherdukpen, Manpa and Aka, and their relationship with the peasantry of Darrang district in the plains. A major objective of the project is to collect information on the socio-political relations and interdependence of the hill and plains economy. It is also intended to study the impact of prolonged and annual contacts between the hill and plains communities and examine the nature of integration of the tribal and non-tribal groups.
5.	Methodology:	Intensive and prolonged field work will be done among different communities in the hills and the plains. The research assistants will employ standard anthropological methods of data collection. Demographic, sociographic and economic data will also be collected through the use of schedules.
6.	Duration of the Project:	24 months
7.	When sanctioned:	February, 1970
8.	Date of commencement:	April, 1970
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	

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10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 23,180
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Nil
12.	General remarks, if any:	The research assistants have commenced their field work in Udalguri area in Darrang district.

PROJECT NO. 53

1.	Title of the Project:	**Operational Economics of Public Enterprises—The Accumulated Deficits of Certain Public Enterprises**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Institute of Public Enterprise, University Campus, Hyderabad
3.	Project Director:	Prof. V.V. Ramanandham, Head of the Department of Commerce, Osmania University, Hyderabad and Prof. J. Satyanarayana, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Osmania University and Joint Director, Institute of Public Enterprise
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The outlay on public enterprises has been expanding at a fast rate and some major public enterprises have accumulated alarmingly large deficits. The project will cover the evaluation of the causes of deficits, their classification, review of various costs, social and welfare expenses, evaluation of external benefits accruing from the enterprises, impact of the financial conditions of these enterprises on their priority problems and, most importantly, the ways and means to deal with the accumulated deficits. The project will undertake some relevant comparisons among the public and private enterprises. The project will also study the question of capital cost of public enterprises by charging a national rate of interest of say 8 or 10% on actual costs from the beginning right through the period of construction.
5.	Methodology:	The project is in the nature of an analysis of data and conducting of relevant case studies, accompanied by selective interviews. The project will adopt the follow-

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		ing methods of study: (a) Examination of published reports and other information, (b) Collection of primary data, and (c) Discussions with enterprise executives and observation at the plants.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months
7.	When sanctioned :	6th February, 1970
8.	Date of commencement:	Not yet commenced
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 49,665
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Nil
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 54

1.	Title of the Project :	**An Analysis of Hindu-Muslim Prejudice during 1947-67**
2.	Sponsoring Institution :	Delhi University
3.	Project Director :	Prof. H. C. Ganguli, Department of Psychology, Delhi University
4.	Scope and objectives of the Project :	The specific objective of the present study is to make an analysis of the outstanding events relating to the Hindu-Muslim problem that have taken place in the last twenty years following Independence. Such events selected for this study can be classified under the following heads : (a) at the level of inter-group behaviour, actions like communal riots, etc.; (b) writings and reported speeches of selected members of both the communities, belonging to different religions, political and intellectual orders; and (c) significant discussion in the Parliament relating to Hindu-Muslim pre-

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		judice (if possible, debates from a few State Legislatures, particularly in North India, may also be looked into).
5.	Methodology (i.e. sample, design, types of data, tools of data collection, analysis of data, etc.):	Method to be followed is essentially the Content Analysis method of written and spoken material. It will involve a statistical analysis of the various incidences that have happened during the period under review. The Content Anaylsis method will particularly be useful in understanding : (i) psychological characteristics of the appeal made for maintaining and restoring communal harmony; (ii) relative importance of causative factors for development of tension; and (iii) techniques suggested for lowering the tension level.
6.	Duration of the Project:	Duration of the analysis period is not likely to exceed 12 months.
7.	When sanctioned :	In the month of February, 1970
8.	Date of commencement:	The project is yet to be initiated and preliminary arrangements are in progress.
9.	Progress of work till 31.3.1970 :	
10.	Total Expenditure sanctioned :	Rs. 16,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970 :	
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 55

1.	Title of the Project:	**A Sociological Study of Inter-religious Marriages in Malwa (Madhya Pradesh)**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Indore Christian College, Indore (M.P.)
3.	Project Director:	Dr. K.P. Pothen, Professor and Head, Department of Sociology, Indore Christian College, Indore (M.P.)

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4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	The project aims at studying (1) The extent of inter-religious marriages in Malwa, (2) Important factors facilitating such unions, (3) Socio-cultural-religious adjustments between spouses belonging to diverse religious groups, (4) Status of children of inter-religious union, (5) Social stigma or encouragement for inter-religious marriages and (6) Role of inter-religious marriages in national unity or integration.
5.	Methodology:	The Project will cover all the inter-religious marriage cases in urban centres in Malwa such as Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, Neemuch, Dhar, Dewas and Mhow. The information will be collected by personal interviews of the couples of inter-religious union, their relations, parents, neighbours, pastors and church leaders with the help of the schedule.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months
7.	When sanctioned:	14.2.1970
8.	Date of commencement :	March, 1970
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	With the schedule that has been evolved, a pilot-survey of 50 cases of inter-religious marriages has been conducted in Indore city.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 7,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Rs. 1,000
12.	General remarks, if any:	

PROJECT NO. 56

1.	Title of the Project:	**Trade Union System of Organization**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Indian Institute of Managament, Ahmedabad
3.	Project Director:	Prof. Ishwar Dayal and Prof. Baldev R. Sharma, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

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4.	Scope and objectives of the Project:	To study the organisation and administrative systems of trade unions in India with a view to identifying the conditions necessary for unions to grow and develop viable managing systems for achieving their objectives.
5.	Methodology:	The sample will be drawn from (1) one industry union; (2) one central organization and one or two regional units; and (3) an independent plant union which has no outside affiliation. Data will be collected through (a) examination of union records; (b) observation of union meetings; and (c) interviews of about 2,645 members of the unions included in (1), (2) and (3) above.
6.	Duration of the Project:	18 months
7.	When sanctioned:	March 13, 1970
8.	Date of commencement:	The project will begin as soon as the preliminary arrangements are made.
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.70:	
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 70,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	Nil
12.	General remarks, if any:	Nil

PROJECT NO. 57

1.	Title of the Project:	**Analysis of Data collected during the last four years**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	University of Poona, Poona
3.	Project Director:	Dr. D.K. Garde, Professor and Head of the Department of Politics and Public Administration, Poona University, Poona
4.	Scope and objectives of the project:	State-wide political data to be analysed to discover leadership patterns

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5.	Methodology:	Computer-analysis
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months
7.	When sanctioned:	28th March, 1970
8.	Date of commencement:	Not yet started
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 16,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	
12.	General remarks, if any:	The posts are being advertised and work will start after the recruitment of the staff.

PROJECT NO. 58

1.	Title of the Project:	**Optimum Utilization of Educational Expenditure in Gujarat**
2.	Sponsoring Institution:	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad
3.	Project Director:	Dr. D.T. Lakdawala
4.	Scope and objectives of of the Project:	The project aims at studying the pattern of educational expenditure in Gujarat State since 1961 by heads of expenditure and types of educational institutions.
5.	Methodology:	The Study comprises three parts. Part I will consist of an analytical study of educational expenditure of the State Government in terms of items of expenditure and stages of education. Suitable comparisons will also be made with certain other States. Part II will concentrate on the study of the expenditure pattern of the various types of educational institutions, universities, colleges and schools, in terms of size, subject-mix and locational pattern.

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		An intensive study of two universities (Gujarat, Vallabh Vidyanagar and Baroda) and 50 selected schools selected from all over the State will be conducted. Besides, the finances of about 200 colleges in the State will be studied in detail for the latest year. Part III will be devoted to a study of the student in order to find out the extent and reasons for drop outs. A socio-economic survey consisting of a sample of 250 students, both residents and day scholars, will also be made.
6.	Duration of the Project:	12 months
7.	When sanctioned:	31st March, 1970
8.	Date of commencement:	June, 1970
9.	Progress of the work till 31.3.1970:	Work is still at preliminary stage.
10.	Total expenditure sanctioned:	Rs. 44,000
11.	Total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1970:	
12.	General remarks, if any:	

Data regarding the following seven Research Projects were incomplete and have not been included in this narrative :

Project No. 2
Project No. 7
Project No. 9
Project No. 11
Project No. 26
Project No. 35
Project No. 42

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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

(1965-67)

Scope of Enquiry

Our terms of reference use the concept of 'social sciences'. Hence the enquiry had to be limited to disciplines presenting systematised knowledge of the social phenomena. There was, however, the problem of specifying such disciplines. We have a good deal of thought on its subject-coverage, and finally decided to include within the scope of our enquiry (1) economics and commerce*, (2) political science and public administration**, (3) sociology and social work***, (4) social anthropology and social psychology†. Our choice was governed by two major considerations. These are the disciplines in which teaching and research facility at present exists in the country and as between them they cover all major aspects of the study of social phenomena.

Recommendations

97. The factors impeding progress of social science research have been outlined and the tasks that will have to be attended to for putting research in social science disciplines on the path of sound development are given below:

(a) Accelerating improvement in the output and the quality of research work.

(b) Promoting a coordinated and balanced distribution of research over different disciplines, different regions and different categories of research.

(c) Building up an expanding corps of research workers.

To attain these objectives, a number of problems will have to be tackled and the operation of several deterrents countered. We will now turn to steps necessary for this purpose.

*Includes economic history, economic and demographic statistics, and industrial and labour management.
**Includes personnel management.
***Includes special demography and social history.
†Includes criminology and ethnography.

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Need for a Policy of Social Science Research

98. Government of India has recognised this in the Scientific Policy Resolution of March, 1958 which declares its faith in scientific and technological research, as also the directives of action for its promotion. What is needed is an extension of this declaration to social science research with similar emphasis and expression of governmental attitude. Understanding of the social phenomena and human behaviour, knowledge about the social process and its determinants, are essential for designing policies to promote social change and to produce a dynamic society capable of absorbing and utilizing the scientific and technological developments, for the welfare of human beings. The importance of social science research and its utility in human progress has its roots in this fundamental consideration.

Machinery needed : Indian Council of Social Science Research

99. Unsatisfactory stage of social science research is due to the absence of any central or national organisation which could, not only bring the social scientists together and provide a forum for exchange of views between them, but also act as a spokesman for social science research and elicit support and recognition by government. Such a gap in the institutional set-up is not unique to India.

100. In specific terms we recommend that an Indian Council of Social Science Research be set up by a Government of India Resolution in the same manner as the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was set up. (*Vide* Department of Commerce Resolution No. 148 I&D (57)/41 dated 26th September, 1942). The Council should be a registered society under the Registration of Society Act (Act XXI of 1860). This is important to give necessary autonomy to the Council and ensure objectivity in the discharge of its responsibility. The Council should be under the Education Ministry for administrative and budgetary purposes, as is the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It should consist of a chairman and 25 members nominated by the government. The chairman of the Council should invariably be a leading social scientist of the country. We suggest the following composition of members:

(i)	**Social Scientists**	15
	From universities, specialised research institutions/associations and government representatives	
(ii)	**Users: government and private**	6
(iii)	**Ex-officio members**	5
	Secretary, University Grants Commission	
	Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	

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Director, National Council of Educational Research and Training

Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Member-Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research

The tenure of office of its members should be 5 years, after which a fresh nomination may be made by the government.

Functions of the Council

101. The responsibility of the Indian Council of Social Science Research will be as follows :

1. To indicate periodically areas and topics on which research is to be promoted.

2. To initiate and conduct research in neglected or new areas.

3. To sponsor research programmes, as well as, research projects, and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences and to give financial support to learned associations, standard journals and institutions or organisations engaged in the conduct or sponsoring ofresearch.

4. To give both development and maintenance grants to research institutions in social science that do not constitute either affiliated or constituent institutions of statutory universities in India.

5. To provide technical assistance for the formulation of research programmes and designing of research projects by individuals or institutions, and to organize and support institutional arrangements for training in research methodology.

6. To review the progress of research and to give advice to the users of research in government or outside.

7. To coordinate research activities in the field of social sciences.

8. To encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research through grants and technical assistance and initiate and, if necessary, conduct inter-disciplinary research when considered necessary.

9. To act as a liaison with foreign agencies sponsoring and financing research in India and undertake collaborative arrangements.

10. To develop and support centres for documentation service,

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maintenance, and supply of data, inventory of current research work and preparation of national register of social scientists.

11. To organise, sponsor and finance seminars, workshops, study circles, working groups/parties, and, conferences for promoting research or utilisation of research.

12. To give grants for publication of research work and to undertake publication of research digests, periodicals and journals.

13. To institute and administer a pool of social scientists.

14. To institute and administer research scholarships, fellowships and awards for research by students, teachers and other research workers and in particular to award senior fellowships, for research in social sciences that will enable research workers in universities to complete their research work for publication, or undertake whole-time research for a defined period on topics in which they are specially interested and for doing research on which they are specially qualified.

15. To increase utilisation in government of social science research findings.

Operational Arrangements

102. The Council will operate through committees and sub-committees constituted by it from among social scientists working in different universities, institutions or government departments. It will be provided with a strong and permanent secretariat. A competent social scientist will be the Member-Secretary of the Council and head of the secretariat which will be manned by qualified social scientists representing different disciplines. The details of the secretariat set up will be as outlined in the Article of the Memorandum of the Council. The Headquarters of the Council will be at Delhi. The Council will meet at least twice a year.

103. We have ascertained the requirements of the Council in the initial years and recommend to the Government to make a provision of Rs. one crore per year initially. This amount should however, be progressively raised as the requirements of the Council will grow as it takes on more responsibility. The Council should, however, have powers to obtain donations or funds from other sources, such as foundations or endowments, etc., and administer these funds for the purpose of promoting social science research. Provision should also be made for the Council to supplement its resources out of such fees, sale proceeds, royalties or earnings as may accrue from its activities.

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Relation with University Grants Commission

104. The proposed Indian Council of Social Science Research will supplement the University Grants Commission. The U.G.C. is really concerned with the development of departments in the universities and institutions etc., creation of new posts and enlargement of staff. It thus gives only structural support to institutions of higher learning and is principally concerned with problems connected with development and functioning of universities. The proposed Council, on the other hand, will be concerned with provision of the facilities like documentation, data library, promotional facilities for seminars, workshops and conferences, etc., which really supplement the structure already existing in the universities and institutions. The Council will supplement the U.G.C. in another way also—it will cover the growing number of research institutions, which do not qualify for the assistance from the University Grants Commission.

105. It is for this reason that separate Councils have been established for scientific research, medical research, agricultural research and educational research even though research and teaching in the concerned disciplines are conducted in universities or university-like institutions. The composition of the University Grants Commission provides for the representation of university administration and of all disciplines including humanities, social sciences, physical science and technology while the composition of Social Science Research Council will need representation of social science disciplines, institutions and government departments conducting research in social sciences as also the users of social sciences research. We envisage this body to provide technical assistance for promotion of social science research and not merely be an administrative or grant-making body. These latter functions are incidental and its major responsibility is of building research potential and promoting its effective utilisation. Research programming, designing of research projects, technical guidance and assistance to research institutions and research workers, will form the core of its activities. Sponsoring of research and financial support to research workers and research institutions or research students will only be subsequent links in the chain of its responsibility.

Relation with Research Programmes Committee

106. We also recognise the useful role of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission over the past 14 years in promoting research on socio-economic problems. The Committee has been able to create a climate for socio-economic research in universities and research institutions, mobilise research talents outside governments for undertaking research on problems directly related to socio-economic planning and development. In the process, it has succeeded in the production of some highly valuable pieces of research. In small way, it has also created awareness of research findings among policy-makers, as well as formulators and implementors of development programmes. As

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research is an integral part of planning, such an organisation has to continue within the Planning Commission, to assist the Commission in identifying areas and problems of research emerging in the process of formulating and implementing development plans and to mobilise talented research workers outside government, to bring to bear on these problems their technical expertise. The Committee is, undoubtedly, to be reconstituted and its activities more closely and directly related to the needs of the Planning Commission. The entire field of research falling outside the scope of the R.P.C. will be the function of the Council.

Suggested Course of Action and Steps to be taken by the Council

107. We suggest below a course of action by the Council for the coming years, which flows from our analysis in the preceding chapters.

1. Identification of Areas of Research and Designing of Research

The Council should, soon after its establishment, arrange to prepare a programme of research periodically identifying areas and topics to sponsor programmes and projects for research in various disciplines. It should also prepare guidelines for designing projects by research workers in universities and institutions, and provide technical assistance in designing, coding, tabulation programme, etc.

2. Research Training

Adequate provision for training in research methodology is essential for improving the output and quality of research. The Council should organise or sponsor periodical seminars or summer schools for training in research methodology for research students as well as for social scientists employed in universities, colleges, research institutions or government departments. It should also arrange with foreign foundations or foreign universities for overseas training of social scientists from this country in research methodology and advance techniques of research.

3. Promotion of Research in New Areas

For encouraging research in neglected or new areas such as inter-disciplinary research, the Council may, when necessary, give special grants or provide technical and such other assistance as is within the competence of the Council.

4. Data Library and Documentation Centres

There is a strong case for setting up data library and documentation centres. We recommend that the Council may in the first instance put up

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a strong data library and documentation centre at the headquarters and then fan out such centres to other towns in the country—at least one each in east, north-east, west, south, north-west and central region. The data library and the documentation centre should maintain catalogues, bibliographies classified by disciplines, areas and sub-areas in order to cater to the requirements of research workers.

5. Conferences, Seminars and Workshops

For promoting coordinated development in research, it may hold periodical conferences or meetings for exchange of views between research workers of different institutions as also policy makers, administrators, representatives of industries and those who are the users of research, etc.

6. Publication Grants

Another step in right direction would be administration of publication grants to research workers and institutions to facilitate wider dissemination of the results of their research. The Council should supplement the University Grants Commission and other agencies in financing publication of research work. Since large part of research in universities takes the form of articles or papers in standard journals, the Council should also give financial assistance to learned associations or journals connected with promotion of research in social sciences. It should keep itself informed of the financial position of such associations as also of research institutions conducting social science research and give such general support, as may be called for, to put them on sound financial footing. This is yet another aspect of deficiency in the existing system of financial support.

7. Special Awards for Research

Further, we suggest that the Council should institute special awards for research work undertaken by teachers or others on their own. The value of the award may be placed at Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 depending on the nature and the quality of research work. As a further incentive, the Council should extend financial assistance to teachers or non-doctoral research workers (other than those receiving awards or assistance from other sources) through an annual grant of a value sufficient to cover the cost of conducting such work. This should be routed through the employing agency and disbursed in instalments subject to satisfactory programme of work.

8. National Register of Social Scientists

In addition, we suggest that the Council shoulh also maintain a register of all social scientists, giving particulars of their qualifications, present post, salary, experience, research publications and willingness or

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unwillingness for assignments to temporary or permanent research posts. This register will provide information on the availability of research personnel of varying qualifications and level of experience. The information will prove useful in sponsoring research projects as also in mobilising higher level research personnel with requisite qualifications and experience.

9. National Register of Ph.D. Students

The Indian Council of Social Science Research should prepare a register of all candidates working for Ph.D. degree whether financed by it or not. It should make arrangements for keeping track of the progress of their work.

10. National Pool of Research Workers

The Council should institute a pool of research workers carrying an emolument of Rs. 400 a month. The recruitment to the pool should be made from those obtaining Ph.D. degree in social sciences for allocating to projects sponsored by the Council or in response to the request for research personnel received from universities, institutions or government departments. The pool may also have junior sector to which non-Ph.D.s with research experience in the field surveys may be recruited. The remuneration of this class may be Rs. 300 per month. Research personnel' released from a project on completion, will revert to the pool till they are absorbed in another project. During the period of their employment in projects, their salary will be charged to the project and not to the Council funds. For selecting pool officers, the Council will set up a selection committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Council, Member-Secretary and two or three advisers.

11. Building Research Workers

A sustained and rapid progress of social science research requires an enlarged flow of research workers. To ensure this, it is suggested that Indian Council of Social Science Research should institute at least 200 research scholarships of the value of Rs. 300 per month in addition to the number of research scholarships granted by the U.G.C. or from university funds. We would also suggest that University Grants Commission should raise the value of its own research scholarships to Rs. 300. The research scholarships to be instituted by the Indian Council of Social Science Research should be tenable for two years from the date of admission. Provision should, however, be made for the extension beyond two years due to unforeseen circumstances, and in exceptional cases, for a period not exceeding one year. A lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 per Ph.D. student should also be provided to cover expenses incidental to the preparation of his thesis such as typing, stationery, travel for collection of data, etc.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research should institute one

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hundred fellowships of the value of Rs. 500 per month, for post-Doctoral research by Ph.D. degree holders or others, irrespective of whether it is done for a higher degree or not. This fellowship should also carry a lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 for incidental expenditure connected with the work.

12. Modernisation of Syllabi and Re-orientation of Teaching in Social Sciences

We understand that the University Grants Commission is already seized with the problem of revising the syllabus prescribed for post-graduate and undergraduate teaching in social sciences and has set up committees for this purpose. The Indian Council of Social Science Research should be associated with this work and represented on the committees so as to lend weight to the needs of social science research.

108. We realise that the Committee has exceeded the time-limit set for its work by the Commission. But the magnitude of the task and the heavy demands on the time of the ever busy members of the Committee rendered it unavoidable. We have been able to complete the work even within 26 months because of the willing co-operation received from fellow social scientists, university and college administrations and heads of universities and college departments, research institutions and government departments. We are grateful to all of them. While submitting the report, we also record our appreciation of the valuable assistance from the Secretary, Dr. Harbans Lal, and his colleagues in the Socio-Economic Research Division of the Planning Commission in the various stages of our work.

V.K.R.V. Rao
Chairman

D.R. Gadgil
Member

A. Aiyappan
Member

K.L. Joshi
Member

J.N. Khosla
Member

R. Mukherjee
Member

M.S. Gore
Member

Harbans Lal
Secretary

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

RESOLUTION No. F. 9-50/68. Plg. dated 12th December, 1968

Subject: Establishment of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Realising the importance of social science research and its unity in guiding programmes of planned national development, the Planning Commission appointed, some time ago, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao to survey the current situation in relation to research in social sciences in the country and to make recommendations regarding its future lines of development and the organizational and other steps necessary to accelerate its progress. The main recommendation of the Committee is that an Indian Council of Social Science Research be established as an autonomous organisation for the purpose of promoting and coordinating research in the social sciences and be provided with the necessary funds and facilities to enable it properly to discharge its responsibility.

2. Understanding of social phenomena and human behaviour, knowledge about the social process and its determinants are essential for designing policies to promote social change and to produce a dynamic society capable of performing and utilising the scientific and technological developments. The Government of India, therefore, are of the view that it is imperative to enunciate a National Social Science Research Policy, and for its implementation, to create a national organisation which:

- bring social scientists together and provide a forum for exchange of views between them;
- add, promote and coordinate research in social sciences;
- function as a spokesman for social science research; and
- elicit support and recognition for it from all concerned.

Government has, therefore, accepted the recommendation that an Indian Council of Social Science Research be established as an autonomous organisation.

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3. The composition of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (hereinafter referred to as the Council) shall be as follows:

1. An eminent social scientist nominated by the Government of India — Chairman

2-16. Fifteen Social Scientists nominated by the Government of India from the universities and specialised research institutions or associations;

17-22. Six persons to represent Government which shall include one representative each of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance; and

23. Member-Secretary appointed by the Council.

4. (1) The term of office of the Chairman shall be five years; and the term of office of the members shall be three years.

(2) The outgoing Chairman and members shall be eligible for reappointment. However, no Chairman or member shall be appointed for more than two consecutive terms.

(3) The Chairman of the Council shall be honorary. The Member-Secretary shall be a whole-time officer of the Council. He will be appointed by the Council. However, the first Member-Secretary will be appointed by the Government of India and shall hold office till a Member-Secretary has been duly appointed by the Council. The remuneration, terms and conditions of service, powers and duties of the Member-Secretary shall be determined by the Council with the approval of the Government of India.

(4) While attending the meetings of the Council or its committees or performing any duties entrusted to them by the Council, the Chairman and the members of the Council shall be paid travelling and daily allowances in accordance with the rules framed by the Council with the approval of the Government of India.

5. The Council shall have power to appoint a Standing Committee or any other Committee for discharge of its responsibilities and also to frame rules for the regulation of its business as well as that of its committees.

6. The functions of the Council shall be as given below:

(*i*) To review the progress of social science research and to give advice to its users in government or outside;

(*ii*) To sponsor social science research programmes as well as

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research projects, and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences and to give financial support to learned associations, standard journals and institutions or organisations engaged in the conduct or sponsoring of social science research;

(*iii*) To provide technical assistance for the formulation of social science research programmes and designing of research projects by individuals or institutions, and organise and support institutional arrangement for training in research methodology;

(*iv*) To indicate periodically areas and topics on which social science research is to be promoted and to adopt special measures for the development of research in neglected or new areas;

(*v*) To coordinate social science research activities in the field of social sciences and to encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research;

(*vi*) To develop and support centres for documentation service, maintenance and supply of data, inventory of current social science research and preparation of national register of social scientists;

(*vii*) To organise, sponsor and finance seminars, workshops, study circles, working groups/parties, and conferences for promoting research or utilisation of social science research;

(*viii*) To give grants for publication of social science research work and to undertake publication of digests, periodicals and journals devoted to such research;

(*ix*) To institute and administer scholarships, fellowships and awards for social science research by students, teachers and other research workers in India or outside, and in particular, to award senior fellowships for research in social science that will enable workers in universities to complete their research work for publication or undertake whole-time research for a defined period on topics in which they are specially interested and for doing research on which they are specially qualified;

(*x*) To advise the Government of India on all such matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it by the Government of India from time to time, including collaborative arrangements in social science research with foreign agencies; and

(*xi*) Generally to take all such measures as may be found necessary

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from time to time to promote social science research and its utilisation in the country.

7. It shall be a policy of the Council to encourage both fundamental and applied research in social sciences. It will strive specially to promote social science research in the universities. It will also assist Indian social scientists to develop research outside India.

8. The Council shall take special steps to develop a group of talented young social scientists and to identify and encourage research talent among the young teachers in the universities and other research organisations.

9. The office of the Council shall be located in Delhi or any place determined by the Council.

10. The Council shall be registered as a society under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860, and function as an autonomous organisation subject to its memorandum of association, rules, regulations and bye-laws.

G.K. Chandiramani
Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Education

New Delhi
12th December, 1968

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories and to all Ministries of the Government of India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for information.

G.K. Chandiramani
Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Education

New Delhi
12th December, 1968

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES

RESOLUTION No. F. 9-50/68. Plg. dated 15th April, 1969

Subject : Membership of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

In continuation of Government Resolution No. F. 9-50/68 Plg. dated 12th December, 1968, Government is pleased to direct that the composition of the Indian Council of Social Science Research should be as follows:

Chairman

Dr. D.R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, New Delhi

Members

1. Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi
2. Prof. M.L. Dantwala, Department of Economics, University of Bombay, Bombay
3. Prof. P.N. Dhar, Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi
4. Prof. N.R. Deshpande, Department of Political Science & Public Administration, Nagpur University, Nagpur
5. *Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan, Head of the Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad
6. Dr. Rajni Kothari, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi

*Appointed vide Government of India Resolution No. F. 9-50/68. Plg. dated August 7, 1969 in the vacancy of Prof. R. Bhaskaran.

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7. Prof. V.V. Ramanadham, Department of Commerce, Osmania University, Hyderabad
8. Prof. M.N. Srinivas, University of Delhi, Delhi
9. Dr. M.S. Gore, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay
10. Dr. L.P. Vidyarthi, Head of Anthropological Department, Ranchi University, Ranchi
11. Dr. S.P. Chatterjee, National Atlas Organisation, Calcutta
12. Dr. S.K. Mitra, Joint Director, National Council of Educational Research & Training, New Delhi
13. Prof. Ravi J. Mathai, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
14. Prof. Durganand Sinha, Department of Psychology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad
15. Dr. C.R. Rao, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta
16. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi
17. Secretary, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, New Delhi
18. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi
19. Registrar General of the Census, New Delhi
20. Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi
21. Director General, Backward Classes Welfare, New Delhi
22. *Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi

Member-Secretary

Shri J.P. Naik, Adviser, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, New Delhi

S. Chakravarti

New Delhi,
15th April, 1969

Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Education and Youth Services

*Appointed vide Government of India Resolution No. F. 9-50/68. Plg. dated August 7, 1969.

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Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories and to all Ministries of the Government of India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for information.

S. Chakravarti

Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Education and Youth Services

New Delhi,
15th April, 1969

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

by

Prof. V.K.R.V. RAO
Union Minister of Education & Youth Services

I am grateful to you, Dr. Gadgil, for having invited me to inaugurate this first meeting of the Indian Council of Social Science Research. I deem it an honour and a privilege to do so. Speaking personally, this is a very memorable occasion for me when a dream, cherished over a long time, becomes a reality. As a social scientist, I had long felt the need for an organisation which could assist research in the different social sciences, promote inter-disciplinary research and bring it to bear on important national problems, provide the essential statistical, documentary and clearing house services to social scientists, identify and encourage talent for social science research and bring together, on a common platform, the social scientists in India and abroad in the study of important problems of mutual interest. But, as you are all aware ideas of this type take time to establish roots and grow into concreteness. While Independence brought with it the development of natural sciences and, in the last twenty years, we have witnessed the adoption of the Scientific Policy Resolution, a significant expansion in the activities of the CSIR, and an immense development in advanced teaching and research in science in the universities and other specialised institutions, there was no comparable similar development in the field of social sciences. This confirmed my belief that measures similar to those adopted for the natural sciences had to be adopted for the development of social sciences research also. It was with this objective that, when I was a Member of the Planning Commission, I persuaded the Commission to appoint a Committee, under my chairmanship, to examine the whole problem and make specific recommendations to Government for the development of research in the social sciences, and also persuade Dr. D.R. Gadgil to be a member of this Committee. The most important recommendation of this Committee was that there is a need for a National Policy of Social Science Research and that, for advising and assisting Government in its formulation and implementation, an Indian Council of Social Science Research should be established as an autonomous organisation. I am very happy that Government has accepted this recommendation, established the Indian Council of Social Science Research and made a fair financial provision for its support in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. I hope you will forgive

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me for this personal note, but I am speaking now as a social scientist and not as a member of the Government.

On behalf of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services and myself, I take this opportunity to thank you Dr. Gadgil, for agreeing to be the first Chairman of the Indian Council of Social Science Research. I also thank all my friends who, in the midst of their busy life and other preoccupations, have agreed to be the first Members of this Council. The country looks to you, Mr. Chairman, and to your colleagues, to give a lead in the integrated development of social science research in the country for the promotion of our nation's social and economic development.

II

The report of the Social Science Research Committee gives a broad indication of the lines on which the work of the Council will have to be developed. This has also been indicated in the Government Resolution establishing the Council. But it will not be out of place, I think, if I place before you my ideas regarding very significant programmes which the Council may take up for action in the immediate future.

Perhaps one of the most important programmes that may be taken up on a high priority basis is to establish, at its headquarters, a strong data library and documentation and services centre. A Union catalogue of the material available in selected libraries may be prepared, similar catalogues obtained from other countries, bibliographies prepared on selected themes and important books and back numbers of periodicals obtained, if necessary, on a photostat or micro-film basis. It should function as a clearing house of information with regard to social science research and also provide certain essential facilities to research workers such as statistical services and technical guidance in designing, coding, tabulation programmes, etc. It should also maintain a small decent hostel where research workers in the social sciences from different parts of the country can come and stay for a time in connection with their research work and benefit by the facilities provided at the centre as well as contact other social scientists engaged in similar programmes. The Centre may also take up the preparation and publication of a well documented Social Science Abstract on a monthly or quarterly basis.

On financial and other grounds, our first step would obviously be concentrated on establishing one such centre at the headquarters of the Council. But you will agree that a single centre, however large or well equipped, can hardly meet the needs of so large a country. I am of the view that our ultimate objective should be to fan out such centres in different parts of the country. The second stage in the programme therefore should be to establish regional centres at least one each in the south, west, east and central regions. These centres would be broadly planned on the lines of the main centre at the headquarters and should become

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focal points for the region where social scientists, not only from that region, but from all parts of the country, could come together for study of special problems and for assistance in promoting their research programmes.

I would be satisfied, Mr. Chairman, if by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Data Library and Documentation Centre at the headquarters is well-established and if at least the first steps are taken to establish the Regional Centres. I might mention, for your consideration, an idea which comes up to my mind in this context. You are aware that the Ministry has established four Regional Colleges of Education at Mysore, Bhopal, Ajmer and Bhubaneswar. I would request you to explore the possibility of developing your Regional Centres in collaboration with the Regional Colleges of Education where certain facilities in the form of buildings, equipment, etc., have already been created.

Another programme which I would commend for your consideration is to provide some maintenance grants to research institutions in social sciences that are not constituent or affiliated institutions of statutory universities, and yet deserve support because of the work they are doing in developing valuable and useful programmes of research in the social sciences. While I subscribe to the general policy that research institutions should normally be brought within the ambit of universities and that every effort should be made to avoid overlap or duplication, we cannot ignore the fact that there are, in our midst, several important institutions doing research in the social sciences which have not become an integral part of the university structure. These institutions are not therefore, able to draw upon the financial support of the University Grants Commission; and as other sources available for the development of research are comparatively limited, the valuable work which these institutions are doing or can do often gets circumscribed in practice. In particular, while these institutions are able to get *ad hoc* grants for specific projects, they find it difficult to maintain a basic permanent staff or support the continuing availability of certain basic facilities without which it becomes difficult to undertake even *ad hoc* research projects. The Indian Council of Social Science Research, as an autonomous apex organisation, is in a position to give financial assistance to these non-university institutions also. While its grants to university institutions may be mainly project-oriented, it may have to give some maintenance grants to non-university institutions in addition to the project grants. The number of such institutions is small and their needs are not very large. The total financial liability on this account is, therefore, limited. If this is done the development of these institutions, and ultimately of social science research, will be greatly strengthened. I would request you to consider this programme for inclusion in your plans.

Over the last few years, the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission has done excellent service in promoting research on socio-economic problems. It has also been able to create a climate for

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socio-economic research institutions, mobilise research talent and help to produce some highly valuable pieces of research. The Council will be able to continu¢ this work on an extended scale because it has been provided with larger resources and the scope of its activities has been widened. While this is important, I feel that this function of giving financial assistance to specific research project should not become the main function of this Council. Experience has proved the necessity for organising several other promotional activities for the development of social science research and for ensuring that the return from the investment made in support of specific projects becomes richer and more rewarding. For instance, it is necessary to formulate a programme for social science research which will identify areas and topics in which projects would be sponsored on a priority basis. It is also necessary to prepare guidelines for designing projects by research workers. What is even more important is the development of a training programme in research methodology. These are tasks which the Council may well like to take up in their immediate programmes. To begin with, these will have to be organized in collaboration with selected university departments or research institutions and should provide the necessary training not only to research students and the personnel engaged in the project supported by the Council, but also to social scientists in universities, colleges, research institutions and Government departments. In addition, the Council may have to develop a programme of organising conferences, seminars and workshops to promote coordinated development of research, especially of an inter-disciplinary character, and to provide for exchange of views between research workers, policy makers, administrators and representatives of industries and other users of research.

Another important programme which the Council should develop is to attract able students to the study of social sciences and to discover and develop talent in social science research. In recent years, the opportunities of good employment have immensely increased in the field of natural sciences, technology and medicine so that the general quality of students coming in for studies in social sciences has been gradually deteriorating. There are, of course, exceptions and we find several brilliant students are still being attracted to social studies. What is needed is an organised effort to consolidate and strengthen this process. A programme of scholarships and fellowships, especially at the post-graduate and research stages, will be of great use in this direction. May I suggest that the Council should develop such a programme and make it possible for young brilliant students to be brought in close contact with our eminent social scientists, in a programme of study or research at the post-graduate stage, so that we build up a second and a bigger line of scientists who can develop the programme still further in their own time.

International collaboration in the field of social research is another area where the Council will have to play an important role. There is naturally a keen interest in the international academic community for the study of social problems in India because, in several fields, our society

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offers a wealth of material and a complexity of problems which can hardly be found elsewhere. This is, of course, welcome, especially because it brings our social scientists in close contact with the social scientists from other countries and helps to evolve an international academic community of social scientists. But for political and security reasons, some vigilance has to be exercised in selecting areas or agencies for such international collaboration. The present procedures for obtaining the necessary clearances are dilatory and difficult and often lead to frustration sometimes even to avoidable misunderstandings. I would request the Council to consider this matter and help us to evolve a simple and quick procedure for obtaining the clearances, where necessary, for international collaborations. I would like to emphasize, however, that I do not feel happy about the present position where such collaboration becomes almost a one-way traffic under which social scientists from abroad can come and work in our country while there are limited or no opportunities to Indian scientists to work in other lands. I think that it should be a special responsibility of the Council to promote a traffic both ways in international collaboration. While promoting international collaboration in India, I would request the Council simultaneously also to find out ways and means by which Indian social scientists can also be assisted to undertake research and studies in other countries.

In this context, I would like to invite your attention to a proposal made by my esteemed friend, Prof. M.N. Srinivas. He has suggested that we should institute "Coomaraswamy Fellowships" to increase the contacts between Indian intellectuals and their South Asian neighbours. As is well known, Coomaraswamy was a great stimulator of the Asian self-consciousness in the field of art, dance, culture, philosophy and religion. He was the son of a Ceylon Tamil, had an English wife, studied geology and took to the study of art and religion. He was probably the most learned man Asia produced in the twentieth century. It would demonstrate our respect for him and our freedom from collective self-obsession if the scholarships were to be named after him. I would, therefore, request the Council to consider this or any other modified proposals which can help to promote closer contacts between India and the other South Asian countries on a two-way basis, that is, Indian students and scholars going to South Asian countries for studies and teaching and *vice-versa*.

Mr. Chairman, I will refer to two more points and then take your leave. The first is the need to relate our research programmes as far as possible to some of our most urgent social or national problems. To mention but a few, we must accord high priority to the study of problems which have a bearing on national integration, social tensions in various fields, imbalances of regional development, student unrest, the whole complex of issues relating to the tribal elite and the development of close contacts between them and the elite from other social groups, secularism, etc. Guidance by the Council with regard to the selection of such problems for study on a priority basis as an indication of the broad

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approches to be adopted towards their examination will go a long way in the development of social science research which has a great relevance to planning and policy-making. It will also assist to reduce the existing imbalance of development of research in the different disciplines.

The second point is the need to evaluate the research carried out and to adopt measures for its greater utilisation. There is no doubt that the total quantum of our social science research is small and that its quality perhaps also admits of considerable improvement. But a matter of still greater concern is that even this little research that is produced is not fully utilised. It is necessary for us to investigate what the reasons for this are and to take suitable measures to eliminate them so that the utilisation of social research is continuously increased in planning, policy formulation and administration. From this point of view, it is particularly necessary to build up closer contacts between the research workers in academic fields and top level administrators in the different Ministries of Government of India and the Departments of the State Governments. In a country like ours, where resources are limited and the total output of research will inevitably remain small for some years to come, the evaluation and utilisation of research cannot be left to mere chance. I would, therefore, urge upon the Council to develop a programme for this purpose side by side with those adopted by it for promoting research in social sciences and improving its quality.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think that I should take any more of your time. You and your colleagues in this Council have now a great challenge as well as an opportunity before you. I have put forward a few suggestions for your consideration when you will be formulating programmes for the discharge of your responsibilities. To sum up, I have emphasised the development of five programmes.

First : to expand the total quantum of output in social science research and to improve its quality by formulating a policy for social science research, identifying areas and topics to be studied on a priority basis, preparing guidelines for the designing of reseach projects, conducting courses in research methodology, providing technical assistance to research workers, developing inter-disciplinary studies of problems and building up facilities like data library, documentation centres and social science abstracts;

Second : to bring about a more balanced development of social science research which is very unevenly distributed over the different fields at present;

Third : to discover and develop young talent for social science research through a planned programme of scholarships and placement;

Fourth : to promote international collaboration in social science

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research and particularly to provide increasing opportunities to social scientists in India to work on research problems abroad; and

Fifth : to continuously evaluate the research carried out and promote its increasing utilisation.

I have no doubt that the Council will be breaking new ground in the development of all these and allied programmes and help in initiating a new and more rewarding chapter in the history of social science research in this country.

Mr. Chairman and friends, with these words I inaugurate this first meeting of the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

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ADDRESS

by

Dr. D. R. GADGIL
Chairman of the Council

I shall make a few preliminary observations regarding the nature of studies in the field of social sciences which, I believe, have relevance to the work of this newly created Council. It is usual to draw attention to notable success of the natural scientists in obtaining control over phenomena in the external world and to contrast this with the inability of social scientists to predict events or to fashion efficient human institutions or control adequately human behaviour. While accepting the basic difference, it is permissible to reflect that on the assumption that broadly the same input of effort and intelligence has been made to human societies in the past in both the directions, it must be a reflection of the greater intractability of the material and of other differences in the conditions of operations in the field of social sciences. It may also be suggested that this fundamental difference in basic material and operating conditions makes it inappropriate to apply the standards and the objectives of the one to the other. It also sharply differentiates what may be called fundamental research in one field from that in other. Whereas in the natural sciences it is possible to make wide generalisation about the properties, interrelations, groupings and operations of constituent elements which could hold over a very wide range of time and space, this cannot be done in our field. In relation to individual human psychology and much more in relation to individual's behaviour in society and in the context of institutions as also in relation to the structure and operations of human institution and their inter-relations, all our knowledege and propositions are necessarily confined essentially to particular situations. The behaviour of the individual human is shaped overwhelmingly by conventions, practices, values and beliefs which are the result of evolution of a given material and moral, literary and artistic culture. At the same time, conflict, contact and intermingling of cultures is constantly going on and behaviour patterns in particular context or particular individuals or groups show greater or less flexibility. The structure and operations of institutions, of institutional life and their actions and reactions on individuals in society are subjects of obviously even greater complexity, all of which emphasise the space-time context of all propositions, statements and knowledge in our field.

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Inevitably these characteristics of our material shape our objectives, as also the level at which we conduct our operations. Our material appears almost to preclude duties that are fundamental in the sense that all our studies have necessarily to be related to and bounded by particular contexts and situations. When one uses terms like the family, government, market or revolution, one realises what diverse orders of phenomena have been historically covered by them and how even contemporaneously the concept or the phenomenon is undergoing change. This inability to say anything of lasting relevance in relation to concepts, institution or behaviour patterns necessarily limits the range of possibilities and objectives of the social scientist and orient him to the specific and the particular. The compulsion to treat his environment and the material available to him as one which on the one hand is of special interest to him and in relation to which he has special advantage for study and on the other hand that it is in flux and liable to change colours greatly the attitudes and methods of the scholar in our field. To understand the organisation and working and the actions and reactions of individuals in and towards them to identify origins and drives of what may be termed social forces, the mechanics or the etiology of social change and to appreciate the possibilities and limitations of deliberately defining goals or directing change, become in the context, the obvious objectives of social studies. And the inescapable intermingling with them, through the personalities of the scientist and his material, of current values, beliefs and ideologies also circumscribe methods and procedures and define the limitations on their operations. This might seem to explain why the social sciences are often called the policy sciences and why social studies are overwhelmingly oriented, directly or indirectly, towards an understanding of our environment and towards some operational goal of change or otherwise, specific or general, within it. Our necessary confinement to the immediate or the near in time and space and the scientists' involvement in the environment are responsible for this situation.

I realise that currently we divide ourselves in certain disciplines into tool-makers, and tool-users; the one are the theoreticians and the other operators in the applied field. However, our material imposes limitations even on the tool-makers and they are constantly facing such dilemmas as the extent of realism needed in a model. As useful transition to application is closely related to this realism, we are driven back to the particular to a large extent. On the other hand, there is also the interesting development of the introduction of great deal of psychological refinement in theorising without perhaps adequately realising that such refinement necessarily assumes a complex cultural and institutional environment.

From the above description of the conditions of our operations, I would like to draw for consideration of members of this Council for framing its future programme a few corollaries. Our programmes of study, whether theoretical or applied, would be largely concentrated on the contemporary Indian scene and the problems exhibited by it. One of the

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most important contributions our Council could make would be to devise a comprehensive scheme and map out the contemporary social context so that in the first instance, at least conceptually, the various aspects, inter-relations and problems may be identified and the way prepared for defining programmes and priorities for our initial survey. This in itself is a highly complex and laborious task in which the Council should, as in everything else, act chiefly as the initiator and coordinator and invite and obtain the cooperation of the entire body of social scientists and their organisations.

Secondly, I would emphasise the great importance of what has been termed the inter-disciplinary aspect of our operations. Even more than in natural sciences, social phenomena noto nly are incapable of being subdivided in neat separate fields, they cannot even be studied or observed in less complex forms through devices such as that of controlled experiment. Therefore, all field studies involve some admixture of related disciplines and even theoretical models can not do without them. Informally, through evolution of rule of thumb practices, a certain amount of inter-disciplinary collaboration is being arranged for in India at present. But this is neither fully thought out nor efficient. This Council is obviously well-fitted to fill the gap successfully.

It follows that research activity has to be organised at various levels in all parts of the country and that this has to be coordinated intially at an appropriate regional level. Scouting for an encouragement of talent within as well as without the academic community and the organisation of nuclei particularly in relation to storage of data and affording facilities for guidance in inter-disciplinary work are some of the organisational tasks that the Council will have to tackle. My main emphasis today is that our task has to be visualised as having manifold aspects and as operating at a number of levels.

Thirdly, while a certain amount of progress has been made in some fields in India in field studies and in descriptive material, I believe, that in terms of concepts, abstractions and theorising appropriate to our situation little has been attempted. In this field, we appear yet content to borrow. I have nothing against intelligent borrowing. However, in my view because of the great peculiarities of our situation, the results of such borrowing cannot prove, have not proved, very satisfactory. Even in the recently much cultivated field of economic growth and development, we do not appear to have sufficiently rigorous abstract frames to support our practical judgments or hunches.

Fourthly and lastly, I shall venture on a proposition which may prove somewhat controversial. This is that in view of the materials in our field, it is, to say the least, of great advantage to the student to have some acquaintance with and some experience of active operations in the field. Because the material is varied and in constant flux and because the conjunc-

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ture and with them operational conditions and responses are also being continuously modified, all data and historical descriptions—and all descriptions become necessarily historical—have to be interpreted and allowances made for modifications. Moreover, because of the complexity of social and institutional operations and relationships, descriptions are often inadequate. For these and other reasons, it would be a great advantage to the academic student and researcher to have some background of actual experience. This can at best be limited and its effective use in interpretative judgment would depend a great deal on the intelligence and circumspection of the student. However, at least for the more competent such experience should prove a valuable asset. Unfortunately in our country transfers from one field of activity to another are not easy and when they occur they are usually one-way. The Council would have made a great contribution, both to academic and to practical affairs if it would make it easier for academicians to take part, temporarily, in active affairs and return to their studies enriched by the experience.

Another reason for pleading for some acquaintance of the student with practical operations is the necessary dependence of theoretical progress and innovative generalisations in our field on innovations and experiments in actual public and institutions' life. A very large part of the work of those who build general systems in our field is concerned with framing a consistent explanation of seeming actual operations. For the most part theory follows practice with us and even the path-breakers and innovators among us have built on at least stray or occasional practical experimentation. Undoubtedly, by giving a broader frame to isolated practice or by making broad generalisations as to policy, these innovators have fully brought out the essence and greatly widened the scope in application of the principle involved which may have been only faintly or not at all appreciated by the practical innovator. Whatever that may be, the importance for innovative formulations in social sciences of at least selective knowledge of what is happening in practice has to be appreciated. Also, the contacts I am advocating would pave the way for a two-way exchange so that some students may also be enabled to improve practice.

My function, as I conceive it, is to start a relevant and fruitful discussion and I hope I have, as usual, said enough to provoke members to make important initial and constructive contributions which will help to lay truly the foundations of the future work of the Council.

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List of Subfield in Social Sciences and Social Scientists Requested to Review the Research done in them so far

MAJOR FIELD NO. I
ECONOMICS, COMMERCE AND DEMOGRAPHY

	SUB-FIELDS	NAME OF SOCIAL SCIENTIST
1.	Agricultural Economics excluding Land Reforms and Cooperation	Prof. C.H. Shah Department of Economics Bombay University Bombay
2.	Land Reforms	Dr. P.C. Joshi Institute of Economic Growth Delhi
3.	Cooperation	Shri P.R. Dubashi Director Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management Poona
4.	Labour Economics (Agricultural and Industrial)	Dr. V.B. Singh Department of Economics Lucknow University Lucknow Prof. V.R. Pillai Head Department of Economics Kerala University Trivandrum
5.	Employment	Dr. Pravin M. Visaria Reader in Demography Department of Economics Bombay University Bombay

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6.	Industrial Economics (including Industrial Finance)	
	(a) Small Scale Industries including Industrial Estate and Village Industries	Dr. K.T. Ramarkrishna Research Professor A.B.O.C.S. Field Office Hyderabad
	(b) All other areas of Industrial Economics	Prof. J.C. Sandesara Professor of Industrial Economics Bombay University Bombay
		Shri S.P. Vijayasarathi Reader in Commerce Osmania University Hyderabad
7.	Monetary Economics	Prof. A.M. Khusro Institute of Economic Growth Delhi
8.	Public Finance	Prof. D.T. Lakdawala Sardar Patel Institute of Economics & Social Research Ahmedabad
9.	Planning Techniques	Prof. S. Chakravarty Delhi School of Economics Delhi
10.	National Income: Distribution of Income and Wealth	Prof. Mani Mukherji Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta
11.	Regional Development	Prof. P.N. Mathur Director Gokhale Institute of Economics & Politics Poona
12.	Public Enterprises	Prof. V.V. Ramanadham Head Department of Commerce Osmania University Hyderabad

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13.	Transport	Prof. Mrinal Datta Chaudhuri Department of Economics Delhi School of Economics Delhi Dr. M.O. Mathew Dean Faculty of Arts Annamalai University Annamalainagar
14.	Economic History	Smt. Dharma Kumari Delhi School of Economics Delhi
15.	External Trade and Payments	Prof. Man Mohan Singh Department of Economics Delhi School of Economics Delhi
16.	Commodity Exchanges, Warehouses and other Marketing Institutions	Dr. R. Ramadass Reader in Commerce Madras University Madras
17.	Econometrics	Prof. R. Bharadwaj Department of Economics Bombay University Bombay
18.	Foreign Aid and Capital	Shri R.M. Honavar Additional Economic Adviser Ministry of Finance New Delhi
19.	Economics of Education, Health and Social Welfare	Shri D.P. Chaudhuri Institute of Post Graduate (Evening) Studies Delhi University Delhi
20.	Urban Economics	Dr. A.N. Bose Head of the Industrial Planning Team Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organization Calcutta

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21.	Economics of Housing	Dr. C.M. Palvia Joint Director (SE) Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Housing and Urban Development New Delhi
22.	Irrigation, Power and other Utilities	Shri K.S. Sonachalam Member Railway Rates Tribunal Madras
23.	Accounting Theory	Dr. S.K. Raj Bhandari Banaras Hindu University Varanasi
24.	Demography	Dr. P.B. Desai Institute of Economic Growth Delhi

MAJOR FIELD NO. II

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT

25.	Studies in National Movement for Independence	Prof. K.P. Karunakaran State Institute of Languages Nalande Trivandrum
26.	Constitutional Development in India	Dr. M.V. Pylee Director School of Management Studies Ernakulam University Centre Cochin
27.	The Institutional Structure of Indian Democracy since Independence (including Functions of Government)	Prof. N.R. Deshpande Department of Political Science Nagpur University Nagpur Dr. N.G.S. Kini Department of Political Science Nagpur University Nagpur

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28.	Federalism and Federal Politics (including Regional and Sub-regional Movements)	Prof. Jitendra Singh Member, Directing Staff Administrative Staff College of India Hyderabad
29.	Party System and Elections	Prof. Rameshraya Roy Centre for the Study of Developing Societies Delhi
30.	State and Local Politics: (i) State Politics (ii) Local Political Systems including Panchayat Raj	Prof. Iqbal Narain Department of Political Science Rajasthan University Jaipur Prof. Susheel Kumar Department of Political Science Rajasthan University Jaipur Prof. P.C. Mathur Department of Political Science Rajasthan University Jaipur
31.	Sociology of Politics: I (i) Caste-Politics Reactions (ii) Tribal Politics (iii) Scheduled Castes in Politics (iv) The Social Conditions underlying Politics	Prof. D.L. Sheth Centre for the Study of Developing Societies Delhi
32.	Sociology of Politics: II (i) Religion and Politics (ii) The Communal Conflicts and Coalitions underlying Politics	Dr. Gopal Krishna Centre for the Study of Developing Societies Delhi
33.	Process of Politics: (i) Coalition-making in Politics (ii) Decision-making processes (iii) Political Participation (other than Electoral)	Prof. Satish K. Arora National Institute of Community Development Hyderabad

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	(iv) Political Communications (v) Recruitment and Socialization of Elites into Political and Decision-making Structures	
34.	Studies of Leadership	Dr. G. Ram Reddy Department of Public Administration Osmania University Hyderabad Dr. K. Seshadri Department of Public Administration Osmania University Hyderabad
35.	Performance of the System and Political Development: (i) Politics and Economics Development (ii) Demographic Frame-work of Politics (iii) Educational Development and Politics (iv) Problems of Integration of Minorities and Marginal Groups (religious, linguistic and cultural) (v) Regional and Sub-regional Integration and Penetration of the wider Political System (vi) Growth of Citizenship: Attitudes, Values and Affiliations	Dr. Rajni Kothari Director Centre for the Study of Developing Societies Delhi
36.	Foreign Policy Studies	Prof. Rasheed-ud-din Khan Department of Political Science Osmania University Hyderabad

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37.	Area Studies	Prof. Bimla Prasad Indian School of International Studies New Delhi Prof. M. Ayoob Indian School of International Studies New Delhi
38.	Political Thought before Independence	Prof. D.B. Mathur J-187, Chandra Lok Adarsh Nagar Jaipur
39.	Development and Institutional Theory (including Ideological Thinking and Theorising on Socio-Economic Components of Democracy)	Dr. Rajni Kothari Director Centre for the Study of Developing Societies Delhi
40.	Theorising in Political Culture	Dr. Ashis Nandy Centre for the Study of Developing Societies Delhi

MAJOR FIELD NO. III
ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

Administration

41.	Politics & Administration: I (i) Political Objectives and Administrative Response for their Attainment (ii) Ministers and Civil Servants (iii) Legislature and Civil Servants	Prof. S.P. Aiyar Department of Civics & Politics Bombay University Bombay
42.	Politics and Administration: II Union State Relations and Administrations: Judiciary and Administration	Dr. N. Srinivasan Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi

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43.	Organization and Management: I	
	(i) Organization of the Secretariat, Executive Agencies, Field Agencies;	Prof. S.R. Maheshwari Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi
	(ii) Their inter-relationship;	
	(iii) Methods and Procedures of Administrative Functioning, Delegation; and	
	(iv) Coordination—data processing, methods of dealing, etc.	
44.	Organization & Management: II Budgeting and Financial Control—Performance Budgeting, Audit	Prof. M.J.K. Thavaraj Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi
45.	Organization & Management: III Public Personnel Administration: Administrative Behaviour	Dr. V.A. Pai Panandikar Officer on Special Duty Ministry of Finance New Delhi
46.	Functional Problems: I	
	(i) Planning- Research - Science, Technology (ii) Planning Projects (iii) Regulation of Public Enterprises	Dr. H.K. Paranjape Director Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi
47.	Functional Problems: II Industrial Regulation by Government	Dr. S.K. Goyal Indian Institution of Public Administration New Delhi
48.	Functional Problems: III Fiscal Administration	Dr. P.C. Mathur National Academy of Administration Mussoorie

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49.	Functional Problems: IV Administration of Development Programmes in Agriculture, Small Industry, and Industry and related sectors	Dr. V.R. Gaikwad Deputy Director (Soc.) National Institute of Community Development Hyderabad
50.	Functional Problems: V Administration of Social Services and Welfare Programmes	Shri V.M. Kulkarni Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi
51.	Functional Problems: VI Administrative Problems of traditional State functions like Law and Order, International Relations, Defence and Communications	Shri T.N. Chaturvedi Joint Director National Institute of Community Development Hyderabad
52.	Levels of Administration: I (i) Union Government (ii) State-level Administration including Studies of Comparative Administration	Prof. B.S. Khanna Head of the Department of Public Administration Punjab University Chandigarh
53.	Levels of Administration: II (i) Area Administration (ii) District Level Administration (iii) Panchayat Raj	Shri A. Datta Reader in Municipal Administration, Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi
54.	Levels of Administration: III (i) Urban Areas Administration (ii) Administration of Special Areas (Union Territories Tribal or Reserved Areas)	Shri M. Bhattacharya Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi
55.	Administrative Jurisprudence and Judicial Administration	Dr. S.N. Jain Indian Institute of Law New Delhi
56.	Organization & Administration	Prof. Baldev R. Sharma Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad
57.	Finance Accounting & Control System	Prof. S.C. Kuchhal Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

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58.	Production Management and Operational Research	Dr. S.C. Aggarwal Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad
59.	Personnel Management and Industrial Relation	Prof. Tarun Sheth Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad
60.	Marketing	Dr. C.P. Rao Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad
61.	Business Policy	Prof. C.N.S. Nambudiri Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad

MAJOR FIELD NO. IV

SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY, ETHNOGRAPHY, SOCIAL WORK & CRIMINOLOGY

62.	Rural Studies	Dr. Brij Raj Chauhan Reader in Sociology Institute of Social Sciences Agra
63.	Urban Studies	Prof. V.S. D'Souza Head Department of Sociology Punjab University Chandigarh
64.	Industrial Sociology	Prof. N.R. Sheth Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad
65.	Political Sociology	Dr. B.S. Baviskar Department of Sociology Delhi School of Economics Delhi
66.	Social Change	Dr. Yogendra Singh Department of Sociology Rajasthan University Jaipur

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67.	Sociology of Development, Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayat Raj	Shri R.N. Haldipur Dean National Institute of Community Development Hyderabad
68.	Sociology of Education	Dr. (Mrs.) Suma Chitnis Tata Institute of Social Sciences Bombay
69.	Sociology of Religion	Prof. J.P.S. Uberoi Department of Sociology Delhi School of Economics Delhi
70.	Sociology of Kinship	Dr. (Mrs.) Leela Dube Reader in Anthropology University of Saugar Sagar (M.P.)
71.	Research Methodology	Dr. T.N. Madan Senior Fellow (Sociology) Institute of Economic Growth Delhi
72.	Caste Studies	Dr. S.C. Sinha Anthropological Survey of India Calcutta
73.	Tribal Ethnography (including Tribal Change)	Prof. L.P. Vidyarthi Head Department of Anthropology Ranchi University Ranchi
74.	Cultural Anthropology (Cultural Processes, Culture Area and Personality Studies)	Prof. L.K. Mahapatra Post-Graduate Department of Anthropology Utkal University Bhubaneswar
75.	Social Demography (including Tribal Demography)	Dr. B.K. Roy Burman Deputy Registrar General Registrar General's Office New Delhi

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76.	Material Culture Studies : (Settlement and Housing Pattern, Tools and Implements, Crafts and Arts in relation to Social Institutions)	Dr. B.N. Saraswati Fellow Indian Institute of Advance Study Simla
77.	Folklore Studies	Dr. B.K. Srivastava Department of Anthropology Ranchi University Ranchi
78.	Applied Anthropology	Prof. T.B. Naik Head Department of Anthropology Ravi Shankar University Raipur (M.P.)
79.	Studies of Scheduled Castes (with reference to Change)	Dr. Ananda Bhagabati Gauhati University Gauhati
80.	Social Work	Dr. S.N. Ranade Principal Delhi School of Social Work Delhi
81.	Criminology	Dr. J.J. Panakal Head Department of Criminology and Correction Administration Tata Institute of Social Sciences Bombay
82.	Social Aspects of Science	Dr. A. Parathasarathy Department of Atomic Energy Bombay

MAJOR FIELD NO. V
PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

83.	Developmental Psychology	Dr. E.G. Parameswaran Head Department of Psychology Osmania University Hyderabad

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84.	Industrial Psychology	Prof. Durganand Sinha Head Department of Psychology Allahabad University Allahabad
85.	Social Psychology	Dr. R. Rath Department of Psychology Utkal University Bhubaneswar
86.	Educational Psychology	Dr. M.B. Buch Head Centre of Advanced Study in Education Baroda
87.	Clinical Psychology	Prof. B. Krishnan Head Department of Psychology Mysore University Mysore
88.	Experimental Psychology	Prof. V.K. Kothurkar Head Department of Experimental Psychology Poona University Poona
89.	Physiological and Animal Psychology	Prof. M.M. Sinha Head Department of Psychology Banaras Hindu University Varanasi
90.	Methodology and Research Technology	Dr. Shib K. Mitra Professor Department of Psychology University College of Science Calcutta
91.	Personality	Prof. T.E. Shanmugham Professor of Psychology University of Madras Madras

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92.	Military Psychology	Dr. A.K.P. Sinha Director Directorate of Psychological Research Ministry of Defence New Delhi

MAJOR FIELD NO. VI
HUMAN, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

93.	Human Geography	Dr. G.S. Gosal Head Department of Geography Punjab University Chandigarh
94.	Economic Geography	Prof. M. Shafi Head Department of Geography Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh
95.	Political Geography	Dr. S. Mookerjee Principal Nagpur Maha-Vidyalaya Nagpur (Maharashtra)
96.	Geography and Planning, Regional Geography	Prof. V.L.S. Prakasa Rao Department of Human Geography Delhi School of Economics Delhi Dr. L.S. Bhatt Indian Statistical Institute (Unit) Yojana Bhavan New Delhi
97.	Thematic Cartography	Shri S.P. Das Gupta Deputy Director National Atlas Organization Calcutta
98.	Man and Environment	Dr. S.P. Chatterjee Adviser National Atlas Organization Calcutta

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RESEARCH PROJECTS
TRANSFERRED FROM THE PLANNING COMMISSION

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Project Director	Name of the Institution	Total amount of aid sanctioned	Amount of aid released so far	Balance still due
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Study of Labour market in Ahmedabad-Baroda Industrial Region of Gujarat State	Prof. R.C. Goyal	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	53,100	47,800	5,300
2.	A Comparative Study of Non-wage Benefits in Different Industries	Dr. A.R. Desai	Gujarat Research Society, Bombay	41,286	39,158	2,128
3.	Functioning of Bureaucracy in the Districts with particular reference to Agricultural Development and Attitudes and Motives of Bureaucrats in relation to Development	Shri I.N. Tewari	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	30,114	18,800	11,314

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	*Functioning of Bureaucracy in the Districts of Maharashtra*	Prof. Y.B. Damle	Deccan College, Poona	30,114	14,500	15,614
5.	Functioning of Bureaucracy in the Districts of Gujarat	Dr. I.P. Desai	Centre for Regional Development Studies, Surat	27,785	20,500	7,285
6.	Functioning of Bureaucracy and Economic Development in the Districts	Dr. K.K. Singh	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	40,872	36,785	4,087
7.	Functioning of Bureaucracy in the Districts of Madhya Pradesh and Delhi	Dr. R.N. Saxena	Institute of Social Sciences, Agra	30,114	27,100	3,014
8.	Aptitudes and Behaviour of Bureaucrats	Dr. S.K. Srivastava	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	32,000	28,800	3,200
9.	Study of Wage Productivity, Relationship and their correlates in Selected Manufacturing Undertakings	Prof. N.S. Ramaswamy	Gujarat Research Society, Bombay	41,433	15,100	26,333
10.	A Psycho-Social Study of Tension among Youth	Dr. Srichandra	Lucknow University, Lucknow	45,412	34,590	10,822
11.	Changing Leadership in a Tribal Society	Dr. L.P.Vidyarthi	Ranchi University, Ranchi	47,700	45,335	2,365
12.	A Study of the Conflict of Generations	Prof. Durganand Sinha	Allahabad University, Allahabad	36,130	32,500	3,630

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	A Pilot Project for Research in the Social Organisation Attitudes and Motivation of Selected Denotified Occupations in U.P.	Dr. Raja Ram Shastri	Institute of Social Sciences, Varanasi	45,000	40,500	4,500
14.	Comparative Study of Urban and Rural Tribal Students of Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Jai Prakash	University of Saugar, Sagar	38,020	33,300	4,720
15.	Fourth General Election in Madhya Pradesh	Prof. A. Avasthi	University of Saugar, Sagar	34,083	30,600	3,483
16.	Study of Voting in the Fourth General Election	Prof. Raj Narain	Lucknow University Lucknow	48,200	45,750	2,450
17.	Study of Voting in the Fourth General Election	Dr. S.P. Verma	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	48,200	45,790	2,410
18.	Study of Voting Pattern and Behaviour in the Fourth General Election	Dr. V.P. Verma	Patna University, Patna	48,200	43,380	4,820
19.	Micro-studies of the Fourth General Election	Prof. B.S. Khanna	Punjab University, Chandigarh	40,300	38,300	2,000
20.	A Study of Political Behaviour in Gujarat with reference to Fourth General Election	Prof. D.N. Pathak	University of Gujarat, Ahmedabad	42,570	34,540	8,030
21.	A Study of the General Election in Maharashtra	Dr. (Miss) A.J. Dastoor	Bombay University, Bombay	48,200	36,600	11,600

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21.	A Study of the General Election in Maharashtra	Dr. (Miss) A.J. Dastoor	Bombay University, Bombay	48,200	36,600	11,600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	A Study of the Developing Party System in Nagpur in the context of the Fourth General Election	Shri V.S. Moorthy	Nagpur University	24,050	21,645	2,405
23.	Voting Behaviour in India	Prof. N. Srinivasan	Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi	50,000	45,060	4,940
24.	Analytical Study of Cultural Change in Rural and Tribal Life in Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas	Prof. Narmedeshwara Prasad	Patna University, Patna	36,330	30,926	5,404
25.	A Study of Problems of Rehabilitation and Social Adjustment in a Settlers' Colony in Tungabhadra Basin	Dr. K. Chandrasekariah	Karnatak University, Dharwar	19,026	18,075	951
26.	Economic Development and Social Change in the Eastern District of Uttar Pradesh	Dr. K.S. Mathur	Lucknow University, Lucknow	59,174	56,354	2,820
27.	Studies in Changes in Family Structure in West Bengal	Dr. Ramakrishna Mukerjee	Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta	49,650	44,650	5,000
28.	Changing Family Obligations and Need for Security—Study in the Rural and Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh	Dr. S. Zafar Hasan	Lucknow University, Lucknow	39,600	35,640	3,960

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs	Rs	Rs
29.	A Cause and Effect Study of Planned Social Change in three villages of Eastern Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Sugata Das Gupta	Gandhian Institute of Studies Varanasi	22,805	20,525	2,280
30	Evaluation of Treatment Programmes in Correctional Institutions	Dr. S.M. Sabnis	Maharashtra Labour Board, Bombay	30,000	27,000	3,000
31.	Social, Cultural and Economic Study of the People of Ladakh	Dr. P.C. Biswas Dr. I. P. Singh	Delhi University, Delhi	94,356	91,435	2,921
32.	Impact of Social Legislation on Social Change—Attitudinal, Behavioural and Material	Prof. B.B. Chatterjee	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	21,700	21,700	Nil
33.	Problems and Processes involved in the Emotional and National Integration of Goan Community	Dr. R.N. Saxena	Institute of Social Sciences, Agra	29,960	28,464	1,496
34.	Social Dimensions of the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme	Dr. Sachidananda	A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	57,950	52,150	5,800
35.	A Psychological Study of Intergeneration Conflict in the Indian Family	Dr. Ram Moorti Loomba	Lucknow University, Lucknow	68,145	61,300	6,845

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	generation Conflict in the Loomba Indian Family		Lucknow			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36.	Problems of Old People	Dr. K.G. Desai	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	34,150	34,150	Nil
37.	The Role of Weekly Markets in the Tribal, Rural-Urban Setting	Dr. (Mrs.) I.Karve	University of Pooa, Poona	27,660	11,000	16,660
38.	Socio-Psychological Factors in influencing the Adoption of the Innovation of Starting an Industry	Dr. K. J. Christopher	S.I.E.T. Institute, Hyderabad	37,540	21,815	15,725
39.	The Relationship between Value Orientation and Socio-economic Development in Five Selected Village Communities of Tarai Region in Nainital District	Dr. B.N. Singh	U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital	29,250	26,325	2,925
40.	A Case Study—Slums and Urban Development	Prof. A.R. Desai	University of Bombay, Bombay	52,750	37,800	14,950
41.	Socio-Psychological Study of Frustration among Scientists	Dr. Srichandra	Lucknow University, Lucknow	29,400	29,400	Nil
42.	Cooperations—A New Social Group	Dr. (Mrs) I.Karve	Deccan College, Poona	26,700	24,030	2,670
43.	Change Pattern of Rural Leadership in Southern Rajasthan—A Survey of Selected Villages in Udaipur District	Shri P.L. Pareek	Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute, Udaipur	44,189	41,980	2,209

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44.	Administration of Development Programmes at the District, Block and Village Levels in Andhra Pradesh	Prof. M.A. Mutalib	Osmania University, Hyderabad	53,445	47,500	5,945
45.	Organization and Working of Selected Utility Services and the Level of Satisfaction among the Citizens of Lucknow	Dr. D.P. Singh	Institute of Public Administration, Lucknow University, Lucknow	45,000	42,485	2,515
			Total	12,92,583	11,56,369	1,36,214

* The first fourteen projects taken over by the Council were reported in the ICSSR Newsletter, Vol. I (1), Page 15.

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RESEARCH GRANTS SCHEME

NORMAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESEARCH GRANTS

A. Scope of Research Projects

1. The ICSSR is mainly concerned with research in the following disciplines:

(1) Economics, Commerce and Demography;

(2) Political Science and Government;

(3) Administration and Management;

(4) Sociology, Social and Cultural Anthropology, Ethnography, Social Work and Criminology;

(5) Psychology and Social Psychology; and

(6) Human, Political and Economic Geography.

N.B. History and Statistics relating to a discipline may be deemed to be included within the discipline itself.

Education, although an important social science, has not been included within the scope of the scheme because grants-in-aid for educational research are normally provided by the University Grants Commission or the National Council of Educational Research and Training. However, the Council may consider projects for research in inter-disciplinary approaches to education.

The grants from the Council may also be available for research in subjects which cannot be classified in the same way as is indicated above and even in subjects falling outside the above list provided their social science content is high.

B. Types of Projects to be Assisted

2. The Council may assist an individual research project undertaken by an institution, or a project undertaken by a number of institutions in collaboration with one another or a group of projects to be undertaken sequentially by an institution(s). In the last category, however, the financial sanction of the Council will be given only to one project at a time.

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Total 12,92,583 11,56,369 1,36,214
• The first fourteen projects taken over by the Council were reported in the ICSSR Newsletter, Vol. I (1), Page 15.

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C. **Expenditure—Approved and Unapproved**

3. The grants of the ICSSR will cover:

(i) Salaries and allowances of the technical and non-technical staff employed;

(ii) Printing, stationery and postage;

(iii) Travel undertaken in relation to the project;

(iv) Computer and machine tabulation costs;

(v) Costs on account of consultants who are not members of the institution receiving grants;

(vi) Contingent expenditure for field-work;

(vii) Cost of books, materials and equipment peculiar to the research which cannot be provided by the institution where the research is to be carried out;

(viii) Meetings which are an integral part of the research project, and

(ix) Overhead charges for the general services provided by the institution, including accommodation, not exceeding five per cent of the total cost of the project.

4. The following items of expenditure will not be admissible for grants of the Council:

(i) Salaries or allowances of full-time members of the staff of the institution at which the research is being carried out;

(ii) Publication costs, for which a separate scheme is in operation; and

(iii) Retrospective payment for work already done.

Where the Council is of the view that a staff member of the institution where the research is being carried out should look after the research project on a full-time basis, it may reimburse the institution in full on account of the expenditure incurred by it in making his services available to the project.

D. **Duration of Grants**

5. The grants of the ICSSR will ordinarily be given for projects covering a period of not more than three years. In exceptional cases, the period may be extended to five years.

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E. **Applications**

6. Applications for research grants should be as self-contained as far as possible. Guidelines for their formulation have been given in Part IV.

7. Applications will be received throughout the year.

8. Applications should be in the name of the person immediately responsible for directing the project. The applicant should indicate how much of his time and attention would be given to the project and what his other professional commitments are. He should also enclose a copy of his curriculum vitae with the application.

9. Applications must be submitted through the Head of the Institution where the applicant is working.

10. The Member-Secretary shall scrutinize the proposal in accordance with these rules and, for this purpose, may also get in touch with the applicant for any clarification or modification of the proposal. Applications will then be considered by the Research Projects Committee of the Council which may, where necessary, obtain the advice of one or more referees.

11. An intimation will be given to the applicant in case of applications which are not found acceptable by the Committee.

12. In other cases, the proposal, with the recommendations of the Committee, will be placed before the Council at its next quarterly meeting for consideration.

F. **Sanctions**

13. The Member-Secretary will issue a sanction letter to the applicant in respect of every sanctioned project. The letter will be accompanied by a copy of the Research Project as approved by the Council, including its technical design, time-schedule, maximum limit of permissible expenditure and the instalments through which the grant will be paid. It will also specify the name of the person who will be responsible for directing the project. No change shall be made in any of the conditions laid down in the sanction letter, including the appointment of the Project Director, without the prior approval of the Council.

14. If, in the opinion of the Council, a project is not making satisfactory progress, it reserves the right, after giving notice to the Project Director and the Institution, to terminate its grant-in-aid.

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II

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF RESEARCH GRANTS

G. General Conditions

15. Unless otherwise stated, the *standard* conditions laid down in this part shall apply to all research projects. The Council, however, reserves the right to exempt any project from any of the standard conditions, or to modify them to suit its requirements or to prescribe additional conditions, where necessary.

16. The institution in receipt of grants for a research project should provide the accommodation required for the project and its staff and should also make available all its research facilities, such as library, etc., for the project.

17. The Council shall accept no responsibility for any financial expenditure or liability arising out of the project except what has been specifically approved by it and conveyed to the institution through the sanction letter.

18. The institution will not be eligible for a grant-in-aid in excess of the sanctioned amount unless the specific approval of the Council to that effect has been applied for and obtained. However, the institution may reappropriate expenditure from one sanctioned sub-head to another, subject to a maximum of 10 per cent in either case. All such reappropriations should be reported to the Council. Proposals for expenditure which exceed 10 per cent of the amount sanctioned for any item shall require the approval of the Council.

19. The institution shall not make any major change in the research project or a change involving additional expenditure or extension of the period of the project without obtaining the prior approval of the Council.

20. The remuneration, mode of recruitment, and conditions of service of the staff employed on the project shall be the same as those of the institution to which the research project is sanctioned.

21. The institution will inform the Council, as soon as possible, of all appointments made for the project, the expenditure on which is to be met from the grant of the Council. All persons so appointed shall be the employees of the institution concerned and the Council will accept no responsibilities or liabilities on their account. When a project involves travel, the rules of TA/DA of the institution shall apply subject to the ceiling for total expenditure approved by the Council for travel costs.

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22. When the duration of a project is more than one year, the institution shall submit budget estimates of the project separately for each year as and when required by the Council.

23. The institution or the Director of the project or any person employed on it on a whole-time basis shall not accept or apply for any financial aid from any other source for the purposes of the project without obtaining the prior approval of the Council.

24. Equipment purchased out of the grant-in-aid shall, on the completion of the project, remain the property of the Council which shall decide on its disposal.

H. **Periodical and Final Reports**

25. The institution shall submit to the Council half-yearly progress reports of the project along with statements of expenditure actually incurred. But in cases where the duration of the project is short, it will be open to the Council to require submission of reports at shorter intervals.

26. When the project is completed, the institution shall submit the final report of the research project and an audited statement of accounts for all the expenditure incurred (the arrangement of audit of the accounts of the project shall be the same as in the institution concerned).

27. The final report required under Rule 26 is not expected to provide a comprehensive description of the project. But it should be long enough to serve as a definite record of the work performed and its principal results. The Director should, therefore, give substantial detail, in the report, on the following points, as appropriate to the researh:

(a) the objectives of the project, in its academic and other contexts, which gave rise to the research;

(b) how the work was performed i.e. the strategy employed for carrying through the project and reasons for adopting the particular strategy involved; the sorts of information which were obtained and analysed; the methods and techniques employed for data collection and analysis;

(c) the main findings and conclusions which emerged from the project, together with an account (in either tabular or descriptive form) of the data which led to these conclusions;

(d) a critical appraisal of the project and its limitations, i.e., a description of the practical and methodological problems and pitfalls which were encountered; the extent to which these led to information or modification of the original research objectives

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and strategy; the known limitations of the data and the research tools used; how the limitations affect the reliability and validity of the findings;

(e) implications and suggestions for action on the part of any section of the community (including government) and for further research; and

(f) the publications which have emerged or are likely to emerge from the project.

The final report should be submitted, in duplicate, as soon as practicable after the work is finished and in any case not later than three months after the termination of the grant.

I. Publication of Results

28. The Council is interested in ensuring that the findings of its research projects reach the potential users and other research workers as quickly as possible.

29. The rights of publication of the findings of the project or any parts thereof shall vest in the institution. Unless any special conditions have been imposed by the Council regarding the publication of the findings or the data of the research project and conveyed to the institution in the sanction letter, the Director of the project or any member of its staff may publish them with the permission of the institution and with prior intimation to the Council. In all such publications, however, it should be made clear that while the project has been financially assisted by the Council, the responsibility for the views expressed is exclusively that of the person concerned and not of the Council.

J. Transfer of a Project

30. When the Director of a project takes up an appointment at another institution before the project is completed, the Council may, in consultation with the institution concerned, transfer the project to the other institution.

K. Preservation of Data

31. The institution receiving grant-in-aid for a project shall make suitable arrangements for the safe custody of the raw data, such as filled-in schedules, tabulation or working sheets, punch cards, manuscript of the reports, etc., relating to the projects. The Council, however, reserves the right to demand that the raw data, or such part of it as may be specified, shall be transferred to the Council. If the institution proposes to destroy the data or otherwise dispose of it, it shall do so after obtaining the approval of the Council.

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32. The data referred to in Rule 31 shall be accessible to bonafide research scholars in accordance with rules framed by the Council.

III

PROCEDURE FOR RELEASE OF GRANTS

L. Payment of First Instalment

33. The first instalment of grant-in-aid shall be paid along with the sanction letter issued under Rule 13.

M. Other Instalments (except the last)

34. All other instalments (except the last, unless specified to the contrary) shall be payable in advance every six months and their release will be subject to satisfactory progress and submission of periodical reports as required under Rule 25.

N. Last Instalment

35. Five per cent of the total grant-in-aid shall be with-held and paid as the last instalment after the Council has received the final report of the research project and audited Statements of Accounts for all expenditure incurred as provided under Rules 26 and 27.

IV

GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

O. Guidelines

36. The broad guidelines for formulation of research projects to be submitted to the Council are indicated below:

1.	Name and address of the Institution	
2.	Name of the Director of the Project	Please attach a curriculum vitae and give data as required in Rule 8.
3.	Title of the Research Project	

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4.	Scope and objectives of the Project	Please give information on— 1. relevance of study to existing body of knowledge, 2. relevance to social problems, 3. hypotheses to be tested, if any, etc., etc.
5.	Nature of the Project-Design	Please state whether the study is in the nature of a survey, an experiment, an analysis of available data or a case study or participant observation, etc.
6.	Sample Design	If the study is based on a sample, please specify size, mode of selection, stratification, etc.
7.	Type of Data	Please indicate broad items and variable on which information is to be collected for the study.
8.	Tools of Data Collection	Please mention whether data will be collected in the form of field notes or with the use of schedules, questionnaires, protocols of observation, etc.
9.	Design for Tabulation and Analysis of Data	Please describe the type of tables that you expect to obtain with your data and the statistical measures that will be used for purposes of analysis.
10.	Staff	On the basis of a plan of work-distribution, including supervision, please work out the pattern of staffing required for the study.
11.	Time Schedule	Please indicate approximately the time that will be required for the different stages of the research project and the total period required for the study.
12.	Budget	Please arrange the budget under the items as specified under Rule 3.

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37. The set of points indicated in the above Rule is intended merely to serve as a guide and is not mandatory. Not all the points mentioned above are applicable to every research proposal and at least some of the points are useful only for those researchers who adopt quantitative approach in their study. However, researchers may find it useful to provide data on as many of the points as possible so that it becomes easier for the Council to examine them and the time required for scrutiny and sanction is minimized

V

PUBLICATION OF FINAL REPORTS

P. Preparation of Reports for Publication

38. The responsibility for drafting the report for purposes of publication shall be on the Director of the project.

Q. Publication of Reports by the Institution

39. The Institution conducting the Research Project may publish the Report on its own with prior intimation to the Council. In all such publications, specific mention shall be made of the following two points:

(a) The study was supported financially by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, and

(b) The responsibility for the facts stated, opinions expressed or conclusions reached, is entirely that of the Director and that the Indian Council of Social Science Research accepts no responsibility for them.

The institution shall supply the Council with 25 copies of the publication, free of charge.

The Council, however, reserves the right to publish a brief summary of the report in its newsletter, monograph series, or journal or in such other suitable manner as the Council may decide.

40. The name of the Director and the project staff shall be duly mentioned in the publication.

41. The institution may apply to the Council for a grant-in-aid for the publication of the Report. If the proposal is approved, the Council may sanction a grant-in-aid towards the publication at such percentage of the total cost as may be decided on the merits of each case. On publication, the institution shall give the Council 25 copies of the book, free of charge.

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R. **Publication of Reports by the Council**

42. The Council may decide to publish the report of a research project in its own series. In such cases, it shall pay the institution a royalty of ten per cent on the sale price of the book which will be divided by the institution among the author(s) in accordance with the terms of agreement.

S. **Copyright**

43. The copyright in the publication of the reports of the research projects financed by the Council and published under Rule 39 shall vest in the institution, but that of reports published under Rule 42 shall vest in the Council.

T. **Publication of Reports of Research Projects not financed by the Council**

44. An institution which has carried out a research project in the field of social sciences which is not financed by the Council may apply for a grant-in-aid to publish its report. If the proposal is approved, the Council may make a grant-in-aid towards the publication at such percentage of the total cost as the Council may decide on the merits of each case. On publication, the institution shall give the Council 25 copies of the book, free of charge.

U. **Publication of $Ph_i D_i$ Theses**

45. An institution may apply to the Council for grant-in-aid to publish the approved Ph.D. thesis of any of its students in the field of social sciences. Alternatively, the application may be submitted by the student himself. If approved, the Council may sanction a grant-in-aid to such publication at 75 per cent of the total expenditure incurred or Rs. 3,000 whichever is less. On publication, the institution/student shall supply the Council with 25 copies of the book, free of charge.

VI

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

46. The Council may award a research fellowship to a competent research worker in social sciences to enable him to engage himself in an approved research project.

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47. The amount of grant-in-aid under a research fellowship may include:

(a) Full actual salary and allowances of the research worker during the period of the project; and

(b) All contingent expenditure including travel, secretarial assistance, etc., subject to a limit of Rs. 5,000.

If the research worker undertakes the project on a part-time basis in addition to his normal duties, he will not be entitled to any honorarium, salary or allowance. But he may be given a grant-in-aid for contingent expenditure under (b) above.

48. The duration of the fellowship shall ordinarily be one year and the mode of payment shall be decided separately on the merits of each case.

49. Proposals of the research project, in which individual research workers would like to engage themselves under this scheme, should be formulated on the broad lines indicated in the ICSSR Research Grants Scheme, 1969 and will be considered by the Council on the recommendations of the Research Projects Committee.

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LIST OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1970.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Project Director	Name of the institution	Total amount of aid sanctioned	Amount of aid released so far	Balance still due
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Study of Labour Market in Ahmedabad-Baroda Industrial Region of Gujarat State	Prof. R.C. Goyal	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	53,100	47,800	5,300
2.	A Comparative Study of Non-wage Benefits in Different Industries	Dr. A.R. Desai	Gujarat Research Society, Bombay	41,286	39,158	2,128
3.	Functioning of Bureaucracy in the Districts with particular reference to Agricultural Development and Attitudes and Motives of the Bureaucrats in relation to Development	Shri I.N. Tewari	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	30,114	18,800	11,314

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Attitudes and Motives of the Bureaucrats in relation to Development

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4.	Functioning of Bureaucracy in the Districts of Maharashtra	Prof. Y.B. Damle	Deccan College, Poona	30,114	14,500	15,614
5.	Functioning of Bureaucracy in the Districts of Gujarat	Dr. I.P. Desai	Centre for Regional Development Studies, Surat	27,785	20,500	7,285
6.	Functioning of Bureaucracy and Economic Development in the Districts	Dr. K.K. Singh	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	40,872	36,785	4,087
7.	Functioning of Bureaucracy in the Districts of Madhya Pradesh and Delhi	Dr. R.N. Saxena	Institute of Social Sciences, Agra	30,114	27,100	3,014
8.	Aptitudes and Behaviour of Bureaucrats	Dr. S.K. Srivastava	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	32,000	28,800	3,200
9.	Study of Wage Productivity Relationship and their correlates in Selected Manufacturing Undertakings	Prof. N.S. Ramaswamy	Gujarat Research Society, Bombay	41,433	15,100	26,333
10.	A Psycho-Social Study of Tension among Youth	Dr. Srichandra	Lucknow University, Lucknow	45,412	34,590	10,822
11.	Changing Leadership in a Tribal Society	Dr. L.P. Vidyarthi	Ranchi University, Ranchi	47,700	45,335	2,365
12.	A Study of the Conflict of Generations	Prof. Durganand Sinha	Allahabad University, Allahabad	36,130	32,500	3,630

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13.	A Pilot Project for Research in the Social Organistaion Attitudes and Motivation of Selected Denotified Occupations in U.P.	Dr. Raja Ram Shastry	Institute of Social Sciences, Varanasi	45,000	40,500	4,500
14.	Comparative Study of Urban and Rural Tribal Students of Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Jai Prakash	University of Saugar, Sagar	38,020	33,300	4,720
15.	Fourth General Election in Madhya Pradesh	Prof. A. Avasthi	University of Saugar, Sagar	34,083	30,600	3,483
16.	Study of Voting in the Fourth General Election	Prof. Raj Narain	Lucknow University, Lucknow	48,200	45,750	2,450
17.	Study of Voting in the Fourth General Election	Dr. S.P. Verma	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	48,200	45,790	2,410
18.	Study of Voting Pattern and Behaviour in the Fourth General Election	Dr. V.P. Verma	Patna University, Patna	48,200	43,380	4,820
19.	Micro-studies of the Fourth General Election	Prof. B.S. Khanna	Punjab University, Chandigarh	40,300	38,300	2,000
20.	A Study of Political Behaviour in Gujarat with reference to the Fourth General Election	Prof. D.N. Pathak	University of Gujarat, Ahmedabad	42,570	34,540	8,030

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	in Gujarat with reference to the Fourth General Election		Ahmedabad			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21.	A Study of the General Election in Maharashtra	Dr. (Miss) A.J. Dastoor	Bombay University, Bombay	48,200	36,600	11,600
22.	A Study of the Developing Party System in Nagpur in the context of the Fourth General Election	Shri V.S. Moorthy	Nagpur University	24,050	21,645	2,405
23.	Voting Behaviour in India	Prof. N. Srinivasan	Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi	50,000	45,060	4,940
24.	Analytical Study of Cultural Change in Rural and Tribal Life in Singhbhum and Santhal Parganas	Prof. Narmedeshwara Prasad	Patna University, Patna	36,330	30,926	5,404
25.	A Study of Problems of Rehabilitation and Social Adjustment in a Settlers' Colony in Tungabhadra Basin	Dr. K. Chandrasekariah	Karnatak University, Dharwar	19,026	18,075	951
26.	Economic Development and Social Change in the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh	Dr. K.S. Mathur	Lucknow University, Lucknow	59,174	56,354	2,820
27.	Studies in Changes in Family Structure in West Bengal	Dr. Ramakrishna Mukherjee	Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta	49,650	44,650	5,000

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28.	Changing Family Obligations and Need for Security—Study in the Rural and Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh	Dr. S. Zafar Hasan	Lucknow University, Lucknow	39,600	35,640	3,960
29.	A Cause and Effect Study of Planned Social Change in Three Villages of Eastern Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Sugata Das Gupta	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	22,805	20,525	2,280
30.	Evaluation of Treatment Programmes in Correctional Intitutions	Dr. S.N. Sabnis	Maharashtra Labour Board, Bombay	30,000	27,000	3,000
31.	Social, Cultural aud Economic Study of the People of Ladakh	Dr. P.C. Biswas Dr. I.P. Singh	Delhi University, Delhi	94,356	91,435	2,921
32.	Impact of Social Legislation on Social Change—Attitudinal, Behavioural and Material	Prof. B.B. Chatterjee	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	21,700	21,700	Nil
33.	Problems and Processes involved in the Emotional and National Integration of Goan Community	Dr. R.N. Saxena	Institute of Social Sciences, Agra	29,960	28,464	1,496
34.	Social Dimensions of the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme	Dr. Sachchidanand	A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna	57,950	52,150	5,800

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	Intensive Agricultural Development Programme	nanda	Social Studies, Patna			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35.	A Psychological Study of Intergeneration Conflict in the Indian Family	Dr. Ram Moorti Loomba	Lucknow University, Lucknow	68,145	61,300	6,845
36.	Problems of Old People	Dr. K.G. Desai	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	34,150	34,150	Nil
37.	The Role of Weekly Markets in the Tribal, Rural-Urban Setting	Dr. (Mrs.) I. Karve	University of Poona, Poona	27,660	11,000	16,660
38.	Socio-Psychological Factors in influencing the Adoption of the Innovation of Starting an Industry	Dr. K.J. Christopher	S.I.E.T. Institute, Hyderabad	37,540	21,815	15,725
39.	The Relationship between Value Orientation and Socio-economic Development in Five Selected Village Communities of Tarai Region in Nainital District	Dr. B.N. Singh	U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital	29,250	26,325	2,925
40.	A Case Study—Slums and Urban Development	Prof. A.R. Desai	University of Bombay, Bombay	52,750	37,800	14,950
41.	Socio-Psychological Study of Frustration among Scientists	Dr. Srichandra	Lucknow University, Lucknow	29,400	29,400	Nil

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
42.	Cooperations—A New Social Group	Dr. (Mrs.) I. Karve	Deccan College, Poona	26,700	24,030	2,670
43.	Change Pattern of Rural Leadership in Southern Rajasthan—A Survey of Selected Villages in Udaipur District	Shri P.L. Pareek	Vidya Bhawan Rural Institue, Udaipur	44,189	41,980	2,209
44.	Administration of Development Programmes at the District, Block and Village Levels in Andhra Pradesh	Prof. M.A. Mutalib	Osmania University, Hyderabad	53,445	47,500	5,945
45.	Organization and Working of Selected Utility Services and the Level of Satisfaction among the Citizens of Lucknow	Dr. D.P. Singh	Institute of Public Administration, Lucknow University, Lucknow	45,000	42,485	2,515
46.	Area Study in Social Changes and Inter-community Relations : A Study of Socio-economic Changes among the Hill Tribes of Kameg and their relations with Plains	Prof. M.C. Goswami	Gauhati University, Gauhati	23,180	6,000	17,180
47.	Operational Economics of Public Enterprises	Prof. V.V Ramanadham	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	49,665	23,500	26,165

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47.	Operational Economics of Public Enterprises	Prof. V.V Ramanadham	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	49,665	23,500	26,165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
48.	Trade Union System of Organisation	Prof. Ishwar Dayal	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	70,000	20,000	50,000
49.	Analysis of Hindu-Muslim Prejudices during 1947-67	Prof. H.C. Ganguly	University of Delhi, Delhi	16,000	8,000	8,000
50.	A Study of Inter-religious Marriages in Malwa.	Dr. K.P. Pothen	Indore Christian College, Indore	7,000	3,350	3,650
51.	Optimum Utilization of Educational Expenditure in Gujarat	Prof. D.T. Lakdawala	Sardar Patel Institute of Educational & Economic Research, Ahmedabad	44,000	20,000	24,000
52.	Publication of Basic Source Material relating to 19th Century Indian Economics	Dr. (Smt.) Dharma Kumar	Delhi University, Delhi	58,200	18,432	39,768
53.	Study of the Educational Administration in Zilla Parishad	Dr. N.R. Inamdar	Poona University, Poona	19,377	9,204	10,173
54.	Completion of Work of the analysis of the Data collected during the last few years	Dr. D.K. Garde	Department of Public Administration Poona University, Poona	16,200	10,000	6,200
55.	Study of Mid-term Elections	Dr. Ramashraya Roy	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi	70,000	66,500	3,500

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
56.	Analysis of Data on Motivation and Levels of Aspiration of Villagers	Prof. Durganand Sinha	Allahabad University	4,260	4,390	130
57.	Study of Forms of Protests by Young Dissenters in Indian Universities	Dr. Sugata Das Gupta	Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi	13,500	6,413	7,087
58.	Slogan of a Separate State by Tribals of South Gujarat	Dr. I.P. Desai	Centre for Regional Development Studies, Surat	15,280	14,516	764
			TOTAL	12,92,583	11 56,369	1,36,214

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TOTAL 12,92,583 11 56,369 1,36,214

ICSSR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Under the programme of Research Fellowships, the Council may award a research fellowship to a competent research worker in social sciences to enable him to engage himself in an approved research project on a full-time basis. The amount of grant-in-aid under this fellowship includes (i) full actual salary and allowances of the research worker during the period of the project; and (ii) all contingent expenditure including travel, secretarial assistance, etc., subject to a limit of Rs. 50,000 per year.

Under this scheme, the Council has recently approved the award of research followships to (i) Dr. Beba D. Vardachar, Department of Sociology, University of Delhi, Delhi who will work on "A Study of Moral Development of Indian Children" and to (ii) Dr. Satish K. Arora, who will work on "Towards a Theory of Political Development". A brief synopsis of their research projects is given in the following paragraphs.

A STUDY OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN CHILDREN

DR. BEBA D. VARDACHAR

A systematic, developmental and interdisciplinary study of how children in modern India acquire moral concepts has not been made so far. This seems surprising when one considers the fact that the oral and written traditions in India are replete with critical analyses of diverse values and ideologies. For instance, the vedic texts, the Puranas, and the Bhagavad Gita reveal frequent dialogues between powerful and conflicting value-systems and their philosophical unravellings have been praised by innumerable foreign and Indian commentators. In such a cultural context, where rapid modernization is afoot, it seems relevant to empirically investigate the nature of moral development among our children today. Research in this area has a wide array of implications for teachers, parents, planners and researchers in various academic disciplines.

The starting point for the present study is the urban middle-class children, boys and girls, in the age-group 6-14. Linguistic fluency of children

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and adults, theoretical insight about critical periods in moral imprinting, cross-cultural data regarding the universality of certain developmental trends and the age-grading practices in the Indian school system, are some of the diverse considerations behind the initial choice of 6 to 14-year old urban children for the pilot phase of the proposed research.

The focus of the study is on how middle-class children perceive and internalize moral concepts during growth, especially when the influence of parents and family (as agents of society) is predominant. Such a focus implies that it would be more meaningful to study moral development, not in and of itself, but in the real life context of parental socialization practices. More specifically, the inter-relationship between selected parental child-rearing practices (*viz.*, disciplinary techniques) and patterns of children's moral development (*i.e.*, ways in which children internalize the moral concepts of family and society) will constitute the beginning task of this research.

Previous cross-cultural explorations by this investigator of Greek, Polish and Italian mothers, and their disciplinary and moral training practices have provided some valuable theoretical and methodological exposures for the conceptualization of this study. Broadly stated, the dominant modes of parental discipline (*e.g.*, physical punishment, shaming, threats of withdrawal of love, suggestion of supernatural retribution, etc.) seem to be related to characteristic patterns of children's perceptions of their parents which in turn, influence the way in which children identify with parents and internalize the moral standards of the family.

Some mothers and fathers, as agents of discipline, appear to have a well differentiated parent craft. For example, they may convey a consistent no-compromise atttitude toward the transgression of some values (*e.g.*, honesty, kindness to animals, etc.) while they may be lenient with regard to transgression of less valued family norms. They may physically punish their children when one rule is broken (*e.g.*, lying, stealing, etc.), but reason with them when another norm is transgressed (*e.g.*, fighting with siblings, peers, etc.). Suffice it to say that a series of differentiated approaches might be employed by some parents with regard to different (moral/immoral) behaviours of the child. In contrast, other parents appear less differentiated in their approach to moral training. For example, such parents might frequently choose physical punishment for most or all transgressions of moral norms and rarely employ reasoning or discussion with their children. The above description is an illustrative typology. There are other parental socialization practices that appear to go with factors such as class, caste, education, rural-urban residence, social status, etc.

Methodological tools in the field of moral development are scarce and complex. However, some initial try-outs of various social science

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techniques have suggested promising leads. For example, a sequential set of moral dilemma situations in each of which two equally strong values compete, and participant techniques of observing family interactions are diagnostically useful. Several other tests are also currently being used on an exploratory basis to gauge their continued utility in post-pilot field work.

The current research intends to systematically gather developmental data in regard to the question: How do children learn moral concepts?

TOWARDS A THEORY OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

DR. SATISH K. ARORA

Events in both underdeveloped as well as developed nations, especially in the last decade, have indicated that economics cannot be separated from what has been demonstrated as a basic element in almost all contemporary organized societies: the need to share and communicate with power. Whether we note separatist demands within Andhra Pradesh, or the phenomenon of alienation among Negroes in America, our attention is simultaneously commanded by the apparent fragility of the instrumentalities available to governments of even polities of scale. The very nations whose scholars have provided the prevailing theories on political development have been themselves rudely beset by societal disorders strikingly similar to those in underdeveloped nations. The congruence of instability in developed polities with that in countries such as ours provides a rare historic opportunity to assume initiative in evolving a non-particularistic theory of political development with an emphasis upon societal guidance and preventive politics.

Participation and Stability

If one examines the literature in this field, one finds extensive agreement that popular participation and stability are two key variables associated with development. But methods of operationalizing "participation" are as yet crude and debatable. And when the dimension of political competitiveness is discussed there is rarely any exploration of what should be considered an optimum level of competitiveness. There seems to be a reluctance to come to grips with the fact that swift extensions of power are often accompained by cataclysmic changes within the bodies politic, and threats to their stability. For this reason, we need to direct greater attention to understanding the phenomenon of antidemocratic behavioral patterns which are often stimulated by the extension of democracy.

There is also a large field of variables subsumed under the rubric of "political culture" which, though not intrinsically political, have been

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shown to be positively correlated with political development. One such variable is communications. Such a finding, however, needs careful assessment, for there is important evidence to indicate that the mere multiplicity of or increased volume in communication channels does not, of itself, promote a stable or democratic order and may indeed have the opposite effect.

Existing theories, although converging on the cruciality of a fairly well-defined set of key variables, are nevertheless characterized by a distinct geopolitical parochiality with respect to value preferences. Alternations in the distribution of values between generations are also ignored. Techniques of institutional transference emanating from these theories have often been grossly inefficient inasmuch as they have been based upon a fragmentary surveillance of the universe, thus contributing to an unnecessary narrowing of the range of alternatives available for policy-making.

Motivation for Study

A serious motivation for the proposed study is thus the general question of the extent to which we in India can utilize the dominant models of political development for predictive or even prescriptive purposes. So much of the existing theory rests on comparing developed countries of today with underdeveloped countries of today. This may give insight into how the two categories differ, but it is little more than inference to suggest from this how the underdeveloped can become like the developed from these analyses. For underlying such an inference appears to be the moot assumption that what is needed to *sustain* development is also what is needed to *become* developed.

One is also struck by the fact that the developed countries are few in number at this moment in time; and that there is remarkable homogeneity within the sample. But once a large number of other countries enter their ranks, measures of central tendency may present a very different picture of the concomitants to political development. Thus, far more attention needs to be directed towards the tails of the development curves. It may be reasonably predicted that, for instance, a century from now, to be developed will be—on a statistical average—distinctively non-Western. It is for this reason that this project proposes to place greater emphasis upon the deviants among the developed, such as Japan, rather than upon those nations clustering about the mean.

The relevance of the contribution which extant theories make regarding values appropriate to political development will also be investigated. We should note that attitudes toward work, leisure, family and even urbanization are currently undergoing change in the developed countries. At this stage in the development of nations such as the United States and Great Britain, there is an apparent attempt to develop some of

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the very traits which their scholars are so arduously and with such conviction advising the underdeveloped nations to give up. An important question thus revolves around the means which the so-called underdeveloped nations can adopt in order to gain the benefits of political and economic development, while sustaining at least to some degree the very traits which in the long run may be of ultimate value. If, in fact, the development process is to be realistically mapped out, it may not be enough merely to connect the rather arbitrary three points usually presented in the literature: namely, under developed, transitional and developed stages of growth. For if those nations which are considered to be developed today were themselves considered as part of a continuum, and their own future development allowed projection, an additional fourth point might well indicate that there is a curvilinear relationship between particular values and political development, rather than the usually accepted linear relationship.

The present project will be designed to raise, and to attempt answers to a series of questions that have pertinence for the stability and mobilization potential of the public order. In undertaking this task, it will be our central purpose not only to isolate the key variables and discover their interrelationships, but also to suggest diagnostic mechanism that can contribute toward what has been identified as preventive politics. The value of an adequate theory of political development lies only partially in its contribution to integrating disparate sets of variables; it lies also in its potentiality for providing a continuing framework within which a socio-political audit is possible, and effective intervention to decisively control the flow of events, feasible. This "practical" component of the project and its relevance for policy making claim equal importance with the theoretical base of our research.

Data Collection and Analysis

There is a need to re-examine the extant body of literature on political development. This will involve not merely looking at the literature dealing specifically with this topic which has been written during the past decade, and which has emanated primarily from the United States. It will also involve looking at source in non-English languages—a task perhaps too much neglected in our country, for obvious reasons. And similarly there is a need to look more closely at the comparative historical data available on social and political change as well as at the theories which evolved in the search for viable colonial policy and administration—a body of theory which may well be considered the precursor of the current theories on development.

There is also an impressively rich body of data—much of it unprocessed—available in India today. Various government departments as well as other research agencies have invested large allocations of time and money

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to make this data available. The information uncovered by this investment—the quantitative and qualitative findings embodied in the ever-growing body of government and commission reports, national surveys and monographs—now requires integration, and intensive re-examination in the light of existing theories of political development. Similar data on India, as well as other countries are available from data archives and data bank facilities located at the United Nations Institute for Social Development in Geneva; and at three American universities: Yale, Michigan and the University of California at Berkeley. Tapping these sources of comparative data can aid in the process of evolving a theory of political development which can have more relevance for a country like our own.

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INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

(I) Publication Grants Sanctioned up to 31-3-70

1. Publication of the Study of Primary Education in India: Participation and Wastage by Dr. Smt. Dharma Kumari, Delhi University
2. Publication of book entitled Human Factor Aspects of Air Craft Noise by Dr. H.C. Ganguly, Delhi University
3. Publication of book entitled Labour Research in India by Dr. V.B. Singh, Lucknow University
4. Publication of book entitled "The Kols of Pathas" by Shri Amir Hassan.

(II) Publications brought out up to 31-3-70

1. ICSSR General Information
2. ICSSR Newsletter Vol. I, No. 1
3. ICSSR Research Grants Scheme 1969
4. ICSSR Newsletter Vol. I, No. 1 (reprints)
5. ICSSR Newsletter Vol. I, No. 2
6. Doctorates in Social Sciences awarded by Indian Universities—1968

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STATEMENT SHOWING STAFF POSITION AS ON 31-3-70

S.No.	*Name of the member*	*Post held*
1.	Shri B.N. Chadha	Administrative Officer
2.	Shri Jai Pal	Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer
3.	Shri N. Ramachandran	Research Information Officer
4.	Shri G.D. Narula	P. S. to Chairman/Member-Secretary
5.	Shri Prem Singh	Publication Officer
6.	Ku. Nirmal Ruprail	Documentation Officer
7.	Shri K.L. Gogia	-do-
8.	Shri Hans Raj	Research Assistant
9.	Shri K.L. Dhar	-do-
10.	Shri N.S. Dhawle	-do-
11.	Shri B.R. Budhiraja	-do-
12.	Shri Kashmiri Singh	-do-
13.	Smt. N. Rokadia	Senior Documentation Assistant
14.	Shri Manohar Lal	-do-
15.	Shri B.N. Rao	-do-

Note:—The above does not include the names of 16 members of the junior staff on scales of pay whose minimum is less than Rs. 325/-.

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RECEIPTS AND PAYMENT ACCOUNT OF ICSSR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-3-70

RECEIPTS		*PAYMENTS*	
Head of A/C	*Amount*	*Head of A/C*	*Amount*
		A—Administration:	
Grants-in-aid from Govt. of India	10,00,000.00	1. Pay and allowances of staff	40,522.30
Miscellaneous	547.00	2. T.A. of staff	2,761.57
Rs.	10,00,547.00	3. T.A. for the meetings of the Council and Administrative Committee	14,461.40
		4. Rent of Buildings	22,988.34
		5. Other charges	52,582.75
		6. Welfare Services for staff	800.00
		7. Leave salary and pension contribution	3,298.55
		Total	1,37,414.91
		B—Programmes:	
		1. Research Grants:	
		1. Pay and allowances of staff	6,067.00
		2. T.A. of staff and Research Project Committee	6,145.65

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3.	Honoraria to consultants	6,600.00
4.	Grants-in-aid for Research Projects	3,07,835.22
5.	Research Fellowships and Scholarships	25,730.00
6.	Grants-in-aid to Indian Social Scientists to do research out of India	11,000.00
7.	Leave salary and pension contribution	6,61.50
		3,64,039.37

2. Research Surveys:

1.	Pay and allowances of staff	4,691.40
2.	T.A. of staff and Research Survey Committees	2,403.00
3.	Honoraria to consultants	10,000.00
4.	Salaries to Research Assistants and other contingent expenditure	1,71,553.25
5.	T.A. to Social Scientists and other Research Assistants	7,093.21
6.	Leave salary and pension contribution	521.65
		1,96,262.51

C. Documentation and Bibliographical Services:

1.	Pay and allowances of staff	5,358.15

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2.	T.A. for staff and Committee on Documentation Services	3,823.85
3.	Honoraria	799.98
4.	Purchase of books and journals	13,690.77
5.	Grants-in-aid for bibliographical and documentation programme	48,250.00
6.	Other charges	—
7.	Leave salary and pension contribution	588.20
	Total	72,510.95

2. Research Information

1.	Pay and allowances of staff	6,945.00
2.	Honoraria to consultants	900.00
3.	Other Honoraria	13,000.00
4.	Grants-in-aid	1,000.00
	Total	21,845.00

D. **Duplications:**

1. Publication Branch of Council

1.	Pay and allowances of staff	6,265.20
2.	Honoraria to consultants	100.00

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3.	Newsletters	4,491.92
4.	Other publications	5,853.23
5.	Leave salary and pension contributions	829.00
	Total	17,539.35

2. Grants-in-aid for Publications

1.	Ph.D. Thesis	6,000.00
2.	Journals	29,750.00
3.	Other grants	9,695.00
	Total	45,445.00

E. Other Programmes :

1.	Pay and allowances	—
2.	Seminars, Conferences and Workshops organised by the Council:	
	(a) Direct expenditure	24,645.79
3.	Visits by overseas social scientists	
	(a) Direct expenditure	4088.50
	(b) Grants-in-aid	1,189.35
	Total	29,923.64

F. Debt Deposit and Advances:

1.	Festival advance	100.00
2.	Other advances	3,245.88
	Total (Debt Deposits and Advances)	3,345.88

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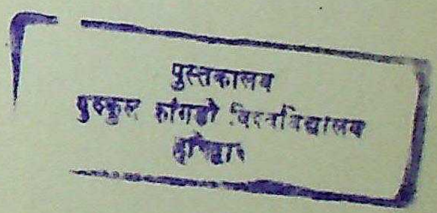
Capital Expenditure:		
(a) Furniture and equipments		58,839.31
(b) Purchase of staff car		22,431.96
Total (RPT & Capital)		81,271.27
Total disbursements:		9,69,597.88
Cash in hand	498.58	
Cash in bank	30,450.54	30,949.12
Grand Total:		10,00,547.00



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